The New-York Times.

VOL. XV....NO. 4782. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AN AMUSING SCENE.

[From the Cosmopolitan Art Journal.]

"Laughing from the smallest which he brought us through Broadway's bustles, thence, which soon over pursuing and mowing Abenium that under their grass, we passed the marble steps of the Dodge Union. It is not very fine to enter this pleasant reception room, but the stairs beyond the landing door—ay, there's the rub! But as the kindly face and pleasant voice of the Professor greet us, our crowding shame at last impels forward. Let us manet forbear asking, as we present our credentials and look timidly up at the compassionate dark eyes of the above our own diminutive stature, "Will it kill us?" A pleasant laugh and an assuring word reassures us that our time has not yet come, and we comply with the invitation to enter the operating room with our two accompanying friends the fair face of one assumes the hue of driven snow, with very much the feeling that the fly accepted the proffered hospitality of the spider.

"Ere aware of it we were seated in the dreaded chair, engaged in a pleasant conversation. Suddenly we find a prop instrusted between our jaws, and the mouthpiece of a villainous-looking black bag between our lips. Two pair of hands, so gentle in their manipulations as to almost lead one to doubt their owners' belonging to the masculine persuasion, hold our mouth upon the gripe, that the inhalation of the gas may be more perfect, while the owners of the aforesaid hands speak gentle words of encouragement. The soft hand of a lady assistant is laid assuringly on our own, and we can almost feel the suppressed anxiety of the two beloved companions behind the chair. A buzzing sound, as of myriad swarms of bees! Anon comes floating by, in grand measures and long-drawn cadences, a sweet old triumphal hymn, such as those may sing who, having left all of earth behind them, enter into the glory of the Lord; and mingled with this, a wild symphony of dashing waves, ringing their 'ceaseless never more.' Yet how strange! that last word of the hymn gave us a slight twitch, followed by two more, which partook of the nature of a strong yet painless wrench. 'Your teeth are out,' say three kind voices. But we have not come down yet to the sublunary world sufficiently to comprehend their meaning, until the assurance is repeated by one of the familiar voices behind the chair. We rise a new being, and leave at the feet of the kind operator fifteen molars and incisors—a tribute to the greatest discovery of the age.

MARY E. ROCKWELL."

Dr. COLTON has made the Nitrous Oxide, or "Laughing Gas," for more than twenty years past, and originated its anæsthetic use for the extraction of teeth in May, 1863. Since then we have administered it to over

12,500 PATIENTS,
12,500 PATIENTS,

without a single failure to produce insensibility to pain, or one case of unpleasant or injurious effects from the use, which is so incident to chloroform and other.

Every one of these 12,000 patients have signed a certificate—scroll that the operation was painless and without a mark. Many of these have been so kind as to attend both of our offices.

The following are the names of some of the distinguished persons treated by us, which we have permitted with the gas, and to whom we would confidently refer:

J. Fitzpatrick, Asst.-Gen. U. S. A.
J. Jardine, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.
George Jones, N. Y. Times.
H. S. Gray, N. Y. Tribune.
C. S. Dahlgren, U. S. N.
A. Bosbidley, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.
Edmund Coffin.
A. A. Howard, M. D.
Seth R. Johnson, M. D.
C. Hollick, M. D.
R. Sands.
Wm. Stone Wallace.
W. L. Scribner.
Moses Palmer.
John L. Roberts, Jr.
R. H. Haddock.
H. C. Jones, M. D.
R. B. Tousmon.
Chas. H. Cozzens.
E. W. Gonzales.
W. W. Scott, M. D.
R. L. Wait, Dentist.
Anson Herrick, N. Y. Atlas.
Horace Franklin.
A. Williamson, N. Y. Dispatch.
E. D. Robbie, U. S. N.
R. J. M. Morse, U. S. N.
Norman W. Kingsley, Dentist.
Henry R. Colby, U. S. N.
Lt. Lithgow, U. S. N.
W. B. Ropes, M. D.
Wm. E. Pease, U. S. N.
Rev. Charles C. Painter.
Rev. S. B. Ibbitt.
Rev. D. H. Emerson.
Rich. C. Dean, M. D., U.S.N.
Geo. J. Mitchell, M. D.
J. Gurney.

Mrs. Rev. Dr. W. Cooper.
Mrs. Rear-Adm. S. H. Woodworth.
Mrs. Rev. Wm. Anderson.
Countess De Rosenil.
Mrs. Gen. Sandford.
Mrs. Carrie Bodine.
Mrs. James P. Simpson.
Mrs. Gen. Woodhull.
Mrs. S. M. Beard.
Mrs. Ellis F. Alison.
Mrs. J. H. Beebe.
Mrs. C. Hollick.
Mrs. H. Sanders.
Mrs. E. Payne.
Mrs. George H. Norton.
Mrs. Gen. W. Bates.
Mrs. Gen. O. Terry.
Mrs. Chas. Widdefield.
Miss Emma Pike.
Mrs. Sarah Taylor.
Mrs. Jane Thos.
Mrs. Isaac T. Reeve.
Mrs. J. T. Hoyt.
Mrs. Gen. R. Leach.
Mrs. Jane French.
Miss Augusta Ward.
Mrs. S. T. Allen.
Mrs. M. H. See.
Miss M. Shortall.
Mrs. Lizzie Bail.
Miss Emma Harris.
Mrs. L. Frost.
Mrs. B. Terwilliger.
Mrs. Benj. Wheeler.
Miss Mary C. Leonard.
Miss Ida M. Smith.
Miss Grace Emerbrook.
Mrs. Wm. J. Pell, Jr.
Mrs. Dr. Bliven.

AND 12,000 OTHERS.

Many of these patients have written certificates, opposite their names, the following of which are specimens:

"Without the slightest pain—an uninterrupted dream."
—By a foreign Minister of State.

"Done from Hudson—would come from England."

"Thought I was going up in the air holding on to the seat of a kite."

"A good humbug if a man can have his teeth drawn without knowing it."

"Absolutely did not know it was done till done."

"Twenty teeth extracted without the slightest pain with one dose of gas."

"No more old fashioned dentistry for me."

"My second operation with the gas—have tried ether—most earnestly recommend the Nitrous Oxide."

"Very pleasant dream."

"Was weak and nervous—received no pain, but wonderfully refreshed afterwards."

"I endorse all written above."

"A pleasant ride in the cars."

"A great improvement in the barbarous act of dentistry."

"I should never have a tooth drawn without it."

"God bless the inventor."

"My three (charitable) grinders have gone to Dickens, and I am no longer Oliver Twist—(all of a twist)."

"Went to the opera."

"Ida, your teeth are out." "Are they?"

"Have no more dread of tooth-drawing."

"Long life to Dr. Colton."

"A pleasure instead of pain."

"This beats my chloroform!" (From a dentist.)

"Not the least pain—rather pleasant."

"I thank the Lord for this discovery.—I was perfectly unconscious."

"With many others, I may well say, God bless Dr. Colton."

But it will be asked, does it destroy all pain? Is the gas pleasant to breathe? Does it leave any bad effects afterwards? Can a person with weak lungs or heart disease inhale it? We answer, it does destroy all pain; it is pleasant to breathe—no bad effects, such as depression or reaction, follow; it is safe for those having weak lungs or heart disease. Indeed, we have had offer such patients tell us they felt better for a week after inhaling the gas.

But what do the medical profession say of the gas? The following letter from the distinguished surgeon, Dr. J. M. Carnochan, speaks for itself:

NO. 14 EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1865.

Dr. G. Q. COLTON:

SIR—I have received yours of the 19th inst., requesting a general statement of the facts respecting the three surgical operations which I performed with the nitrous oxide gas, administered by yourself, as the anæsthetic, and my opinion on the value of this new agent as compared with chloroform and ether.

The first operation took place on the 22d of last July, and was the removal of the entire breast and glands of the axilla for cancer. The patient, a lady in feeble health, was suffering from disease of the utmost malignancy and general debility, in thirty-five seconds from the time she began to inhale the gas was in a profound anæsthetic sleep. She remained insensible for sixteen consecutive minutes, until the operation was completed, and in forty seconds from the time the gas was removed, awoke in full consciousness without nausea, sickness or vomiting, as is so often the case with the inhalation of chloroform and sulphuric ether.

The second and third operations, typical, occurred at the State Emigrants' Hospital, on the 2d inst., and consisted of two amputations of the leg.

The time required to produce anæsthetic sleep in the first patient—a powerful man, debilitated from long worn out by disease—was forty-five seconds; time in returning to consciousness, fifteen seconds; whole duration of the operation and influence, two minutes and a quarter. No nausea or unpleasant symptoms.

The third operation was on a boy of about thirteen years of age. The time consumed in the inhalation, operation and recovery was precisely the same as the former cases, and the patient, after complete anæsthesia, awaking smilingly free from unpleasant symptoms. For minor operations, such as simple tooth drawing, when properly performed, should require but a few minutes. I have no hesitation in stating that the nitrous oxide gas as an anæsthetic for the purpose for which ether or chloroform is employed, is entirely painless, and the patient recovers consciousness quickly, the operation being attended by no nausea or sickness, and without the disagreeable effects of ether, chloroform and other. It is worthy of remark that the nitrous oxide gas apparently enters in its chemical combination to the composition of the ordinary atmosphere, and we may thus inferentially account for its harmless effects. It is probable that it can be used in operations which from their nature require from half an hour to an hour's time, remains still to be proved. The experiments of Dr. Colton, as to the anæsthetic influence in the case of the first operation, previously related, to its inspiration a second, and I may here state, that this is the first capital operation performed in this city, and the first in the world since the great discovery by Wells, of Hartford, twenty-two years ago, that a harmless sleep could be produced by a chemical substance, to avoid the pain of the knife, and the agony of suffering. It is not at all improbable that Wells, if he lived and had the boldness to follow up his early and essential experiments, chloroform and ether would never have been heard of as anæsthetics.

To you is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent in the practice of dentistry, after a fall of twenty-two years.

The value of a safe anæsthetic agent, which can be used without anticipation of danger by the patient, is a great boon to suffering humanity, and I have rejoiced that my esteemed friend Colton, of whom I first learned the use of it, has so perfected it as to render it safe and reliable. Many fatal results are met with by others, that nitrous oxide gas will so rarely, if ever, follow its use.

Yours, truly, &c., "CARNOCHAN,"
Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, &c., &c.

TESTIMONY FROM THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST.

"We are slow of belief in the efficacy of new remedies that are offered to the public, but the frequent testimony of clergymen and others of our acquaintance, leaves us no room to doubt the merits of Dr. Colton's gas. Our own family has at last found a means of extracting teeth absolutely painless. * * * We think it a duty to publish this fact, which we give, not on our own experience, but on the testimony of men of high character and intelligence, who are utterly incapable of deception."

Our prices for extracting 1 to 20 for the first tooth, and $1 for each subsequent tooth.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—NOS. 19 AND 20 COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK.

Philadelphia—No. 737 Walnut-st.
Baltimore—No. 109 W. Baltimore-st.
St. Louis—No. 61 Olive-st.
Cincinnati—Corner 4th and Elm sts.
Brooklyn—No. 1 Albemarle.

THE BORDER EXCITEMENT.

A Bewildering Maze of Conflicting Rumors.

Alleged Capture of the Abandoned Ruins of Old Fort Erie.

The Irish March with their Ammunition and Supplies in Front.

Dispatches from Everywhere Telling All Sorts of Stories.

Dispatches from Everywhere Contradicting All Those Previously Sent.

The Situation Peculiarly Hibernian, and as Clear as Mud.

Brilliant Foretokening of Battles Soon to be Fought.

Excitement in this City, and Every Other City, and Everywhere Else.

Nothing Done Yet, but Great Things Going to be Done.

[The following dispatches, rumors, reports and opinions are given as nearly as possible in the order in which they came to us. Any effort to put them into intelligible shape or coherence would be waste of time and patience. There is scarcely an assertion that is not speedily contradicted by another equally positive, so that the bewildered reader must be left in a state of dazed dubiousness little short of insanity.—ED. TIMES.]

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 1—12 M.

Rumor says that Fort Erie in Canada, opposite Buffalo, has been captured by the Fenians, who were represented to be three thousand strong, two thousand of whom are said to be marching unopposed into the interior, and to have already cut one telegraph line.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 1—2:30 A. M.

Reporters of the *Express* have just returned from a point one mile and a half below lower Black Rock. The head of the Fenian column, 600 strong, had reached that point when they left. Nine wagons, loaded with ammunition and arms, preceded them. They declare that they will effect a crossing before daylight.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 1.

Notwithstanding the vigilance of the authorities in this region, the United States steamer *Michigan* being under steam and having her ports open, and the fact that the city is swarming with Canadian spies, several regiments of Fenians crossed over into Canada last night, including the troops from Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana, a regiment from Ohio and a regiment from this city.

At this point they crossed in canal-boats, drawn by tugs, and when nearing the Canadian side, sent up wild Irish cheers, with the green flag floating.

Col. O'NEILL, of the Thirteenth Regiment of Nashville, is in command at Fort Erie.

A large number of persons are viewing the sigh from this shore.

Col. O'NEILL threatened to bayonet a man who attempted to appropriate to himself the use of a large woolen shawl found in a public house.

The Fenians say that no depredations shall be permitted.

The approach of a mounted Fenian caused great terror and excitement among the passengers and crew of the *International* ferry-boat, to the merriment of lookers-on upon the Buffalo side.

All the telegraph wires to Canada are cut on the Canadian side, except those via the Suspension Bridge.

The agent of the Associated Press has left for the scene of operations.

It is reported that the mail agent was fired upon this morning as he was crossing in a small boat.

The Fenians are reported marching toward the Suspension Bridge, 22 miles from here.

BOSTON, Friday, June 1.

Two companies United States regulars left this morning for St. Albans. An additional detachment of about 100 Fenians also left, it is supposed for the Canada border. Fifteen hundred men is the alleged Fenian quota of Massachusetts for the present enterprise.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Friday, June 1.

Three hundred Fenians arrived here by the 5:40 A. M. train to-day. Fifty were from Boston, and the remainder from Lowell, Mass., and Rutland, Vt. They are scattered about town in groups of three or four, and have made no disorderly demonstrations. The authorities here are taking every precaution against disturbance. Any developments that occur will be furnished.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 1.

The *Commercial's* Columbus, Ohio, dispatch says that 450,000 rounds of ammunition were shipped from that place to New-York, and 150,000 to Chicago, and 30,000 muskets to Buffalo, within a few days, which is reported were intended for the Fenians.

BOSTON, Friday, June 1.

The two companies of regulars who left for the North this morning were from Fort Warren, and were under command of Col. LIVINGSTON.

The newly-raised Fenian cavalry regiment, under command of Col. IOCKTON, late of MOSBY's guerrillas, is a part of the expedition from this city.

The Fenians say that Gen. FITZSIMON LEE will command the cavalry wing of their army of invasion.

They further say that the blow will be struck early next week, probably on Monday.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Friday, June 1.

It is reported here that the Fenians have captured Barnts and Windsor.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, June 1.

About 200 men, said to be Fenians, left this city last night with rations, prepared by the Fenian managers. They had tickets for Rome, and probably were destined for the St. Lawrence region. They had no arms.

The Fenian leaders in this city are very active, and more men will leave to-night for the Canadian frontier.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, June 1.

There is not a word of truth in the reported capture of Sarnia and Windsor by the Fenians. Everything is quiet in these places.

The military authorities here are on the alert, and troops are moving to the exposed points.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Friday, June 1.

About 200 Fenians arrived this morning by the night train from Boston. They are in citizens' dress, without arms or equipments to indicate hostile intention—although upon this point nothing is known. Their conduct so far has been most peaceable and orderly.

There are rumors that several hundred more Fenians are to arrive here in the next twenty-four hours.

BOSTON, Friday, June 1.

In addition to the Fenian cavalry regiment, the Third Fenian Infantry, Col. CONNER, 1,200 strong, have left this city for the Canada border. Transportation for the cavalry regiment was paid through to St. Albans by a citizen of Boston.

Detachments of United States troops from Fort Warren and Independence, also from Fort Preble, are under orders to leave for the Northern frontier.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 1.

Railroad officials from Fort Erie report that the Fenians have torn up the track in several places, have burned down some buildings back of the village, and are seizing all the horses within their reach.

They have taken 25 or 30 prisoners, but these were released on parole after a few hours' detention.

At 12 o'clock the Fenians started down the river toward Chippewa.

All communication with Canada is now cut off at this point.

The United Steamer *Michigan* is stationed opposite Fort Erie, and commands the river.

ALBANY, Friday, June 1.

There are many rumors afloat here respecting the Fenian movement on the frontier, but nothing has yet been heard at the Executive Department or by the Adjutant-General.

BOSTON, Friday, June 1.

Maj. MANAN, who served during the war in the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, has been commissioned a Brigadier-General to command the Fenian volunteers from this State, and will leave for the border to-morrow morning.

It is supposed that about 200 Fenians left by the Northern train to-night.

MONTREAL, Friday, June 1.

The greatest enthusiasm and confidence prevails here. The whole volunteer militia force of Montreal has been ordered to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice.

A force of volunteers has been ordered to St. John's immediately. The whole regular force of the Province is under orders to move at a moment's warning.

The volunteers exhibit the greatest alacrity to proceed to the front.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Friday, June 1.

Sixty Fenians, *en route* to Buffalo, passed through this city to-day. They had nothing with them but haversacks. They got into a free fight in the rear of the depot before starting.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Friday, June 1.

The Fifth Maryland Cavalry Regiment and part of the Fenian army of invasion, under command of Col. DENNIS DONAHUE, passed through this city to-day *en route* to Ogdensburgh. They number sixty men.

While waiting for the Eastern train they fell to fighting among themselves at the depot. No deadly weapons of any kind were used. Many had their heads damaged and the blood ran freely. Most of them are young men, and many of them were in the rebel army during the war. They had with them six cases of muskets and eight boxes of rations and ammunition, marked "H. D. HACKLEY, Potsdam, St. Lawrence County." They were very enthusiastic and sanguine of success.

A report from Corning says that 600 Fenians passed through that village to-day *en route* to Buffalo.

The news from Canada created much excitement among the Fenians here.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, June 1.

Seventy Fenians, fully armed, passed through here on the midnight train last night. Their destination was not revealed.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 1.

The latest news from the other side of the frontier is that the Fenians were throwing up breastworks at Frenchman's Creek, a short distance from the place at which they landed. There were no signs of any British force. The Fenians were only waiting for expected reinforcements.

"Scarwein Bridge," about four miles from Fort Erie on the Grand Trunk Railroad, was burned this afternoon, and about one mile of the track was torn up.

The inhabitants of Fort Erie had not been molested, except Mr. EATON, a Custom-house officer, from whom it is reported that the Fenians took about $60 in gold, and Dr. KEMPSON, who was taken prisoner and held as a hostage.

The Fenians tender bonds of the Irish Republic in payment for what they want.

The repairer of the Telegraph Company went over this afternoon to mend the wires, which were cut, but the Fenians would not allow it, and took his tools away.

Numbers of families have come over here from the other side, to escape apprehended trouble.

It is rumored that a force of British infantry and artillery left Suspension Bridge this afternoon. They have been concentrating, and are on their way to drive the Fenians from the soil.

I have just learned that the United States steamer *Michigan* has moved down the river to Tonawanda, ten miles below here.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Friday, June 1.

There were no accessions to the train of Fenians from this place when they passed through this afternoon. There were only 150 or 200 men on the train. About 50 more passed through in the train to-night.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 1.

Col. O'NEILL commands the troops that made the landing from here. He is styled "Commander of the Army of the Irish Republic in Canada."

It is reported that Gen. SWEENY crossed over into Canada with the main body of the Fenian force, but this is denied by those who should know.

It is said that men are constantly crossing from this side, and without difficulty. There is no United States force here to prevent them doing so, and the United States steamer *Michigan* has had no orders or authority to stop parties from crossing.

It now appears that a concentration is to be made not far from here in Canada, and after receiving expected reinforcements, the Fenians will move on some important city. This, however, may not take place for two or three days.

SYRACUSE, Friday, June 1.

Quite a number of Fenians left this city last evening and this morning, some bound east and some west.

Officers connected with the movement are busily engaged in forwarding more men.

Quite an excitement prevails here in regard to the Fenian movements.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, June 1—4½ P. M.

The city is very much excited by rumors of a Fenian invasion of Fort Erie.

From an early hour this morning volunteers have been passing to the military rendesvous and sent to the scene of action.

Telegraphic rumors from various quarters are coming in very fast, many of them without the slightest foundation.

The city press is issuing Extras hourly.

The roll of warlike preparation is everywhere heard.

The Fenian force at Fort Erie is variously estimated at from 1,500 to 5,000.

LATER.—It is reported that they have evacuated Fort Erie and are now marching on Chippewa.

The frontier has not been invaded at any other point up to the present hour.

An engagement on the Niagara frontier is looked for to-morrow.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 1.

The agent of the Associated Press has returned from an interview with a prominent Head-Centre, who says that from 1,500 to 3,000 men effected a landing in Canada from this point, and are hourly receiving accessions both in Canada and from this shore. They are well armed, and have six pieces of artillery. It is said to be a general descent along the whole frontier, and that the Fenians have as many as thirteen batteries of artillery in Canada.

The Fenians have telegraphed from this point to various cities to hurry on the men and goods, as a landing has been effected.

The men who went from here were apparently picked, and most of them are said to have served in the Federal and Confederate armies.

No decisive action or even skirmish is anticipated for at least two days, which will allow the British troops to concentrate and the Fenians to fortify themselves.

The destruction of the Welland Canal and a movement on Toronto is thought to be their present object.

Head Centres assert that no plundering will be allowed; they don't make war on the people of Canada, but on the British Government.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, MOUNT EAGLE HOUSE,
Friday, June 1—9 P. M.

There is a report here, well authenticated, that 1,800 Fenians crossed at Buffalo last night to threaten Fort Erie, and in default of a supply of rations to burn the place.

Six or seven miles of the Grand Trunk Railroad was destroyed.

The Fenians are supposed to be moving toward St. Catharines.

Great alarm exists in Canada. Telegrams are flying freely in all directions calling for reinforcements. The country people around Fort Erie are greatly alarmed, and are moving to places of safety.

The Great Western train is now leaving here as usual.

TORONTO, Friday, June 1.

The Fenians have evacuated Fort Erie, and are moving up toward Chippewa.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Friday, June 1.

At midnight last night the authorities of Clifton, opposite here, were advised by telegram from the United States District Attorney at Buffalo that the Fenians were on the move. Later intelligence was received announcing that a force, variously estimated at from five to fifteen hundred, had crossed the river at a point on the northern outskirts of Buffalo, and succeeded in capturing the undefended town of Fort Erie.

It appears that the crossing was effected under cover of the night, by means of four canal boats and two steam tugs. The fleet was said to have made two trips, which would have crossed a thousand men, which probably is the entire force now in Canada in this vicinity. The invaders were supplied with arms and ammunition on the American side at the moment of embarkation, but they were all ununiformed. It is said they were commanded by Gen. O'NEIL, late a Colonel in the Federal service. The landing of the forces on the Canada side was unresisted.

They immediately proceeded to impress the horses and provisions of the citizens, and establish a picket-line. A farmer was met on the highway and refused to surrender his horse, and drew a pistol in defense. He fired one shot and was quickly riddled with bullets.

Dr. KEMPSON, Mayor of Fort Erie, was waited upon and compelled to furnish provisions for one thousand men.

Another report says Mr. KEMPSON went out to read the riot act, when the Fenians fired on him killing him instantly.

Rumor reports three Canadian citizens killed during the morning by the Fenian's advanced picket. The line has arrived at a point within nine miles of the old town of Chippewa, where they held a position at last accounts. It is said they have torn up several miles of the track of the Erie, Ontario and Grand Trunk Railroads, and cut all the telegraph wires leading from Buffalo into Canada.

The Great Western trains arrived and departed throughout the day, from and to this point, without interruption.

At an early hour this morning the Great Western Railroad removed all its surplus rolling stock from this station into the interior. Two or three engines and a few cars are left here, but are ready to move at a moment's notice.

Throughout the day the company of Clifton Volunteers were on duty scouting the country, taking care not to go too near the Fenians.

This evening a regiment of infantry and two battalions of artillery arrived from Hamilton, being disposed for active service.

The alarm is very general along the river. Families are flying to this side by every possible conveyance. The rumors that the Fenians are at Chippewa are unfounded. All are quiet there except the scare of the people, no Fenians were within nine miles of there.

Another rumor was prevalent in Canada that the United States forces had arrived at Buffalo, which had a tranquilizing effect. Great confidence is manifested in the disposition of the United States authorities. The people are confident that they will be able to take care of the force now on Canadian soil provided no reinforcements are received.

The impression prevails among the more intelligent people that this movement is merely a feint to cover a more determined movement elsewhere, probably on the line of the St. Lawrence. Canadian troops are now stationed all along the river to prevent the crossing of reinforcements. Suspension Bridge is strongly guarded, and careful scrutiny is made of all passengers. There is no possible chance of any successful issue of this invasion. Had the Fenians improved their opportunity this morning they might have possessed themselves of the entire Canadian side of the river from Fort Erie to Ontario. It is now too late—they cannot retreat without a fight. There will probably be an engagement to-morrow morning if the Canadian officers manifest any enterprise.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 1.

The news from the Canadian frontier caused great excitement in this city to-day. A manifesto is now being prepared by JAMES STEPHENS, which, in the name of the Fenian Circles he represents in this country and Ireland, will denounce in the strongest possible language all such expeditions as that now being undertaken by the Roberts-Sweeny faction. His reasons for issuing such a document are that his party does not desire to commit any breach of the neutrality laws by which this country might be compromised, and the cause of Ireland ruined past redemption.

OGDENSBURGH, Friday, June 1.

The detachment of supposed Fenians which left New-York last evening arrived at Potsdam in due time by train. They were under excellent subordination on the way, and at Potsdam quietly broke up into small squads, and after a brief time retired to dream of battle-fields on the morrow. A large force that had previously arrived were hardly to be noticed, so closely are they kept to quarters.

There has been no Fenian eruption here. The Canadian authorities will permit no one to land on their side of the river to-night, so that the ferry-boat here is laid up, and communication with Prescott and the night trains on the Grand Trunk Railway cut off.

There are no other rumors of war or tidings of invasion to fright the souls of Fenian adversaries on the other side of the water as yet.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, June 1.

The four Confederate candidates for York County were elected to-day by a majority of five hundred. The Anti-Confederates have lost all heart.

There is the most intense excitement here this evening.

TORONTO, Friday, June 1.

The following is a synopsis of items published in the evening papers of this city. A large party left Oswego for Toronto by boats. Considerable force is at St. Albans ready to march on Canada. Gen. MASTIN addressed the troops to-day, telling them they may be engaged in a fight before twenty-four hours. The movements of troops in all parts of the province are on all immense scale, but publication of destination is contraband. In case of necessity the militia men will be called out. The force at Erie is under Gen. O'NEIL. SWEENEY is not there. The Fenians are all young men. At 8 o'clock the Fenians were within six miles of Chippewa. Everybody expects a battle to-night. They have sentinels posted around their encampment, and it is said their favorite occupation is stealing horses. They are committing no acts of violence upon people who do not resist them. One of the Montreal telegraph company's repairers went to Fort Erie, and they took his tools from him, and he was sent home. There is the greatest enthusiasm among the troops all over the country. The uprising resembles that of the Americans when Sumter was fired upon. Every volunteer joins the ranks, and many citizens are volunteering. Horse Guards are forming everywhere. The wildest excitement is apparent in all the cities and towns, and Government are confident of an early routing of the Fenians. Large bodies are held in reserve at interior points, to be forwarded West or East, as exigencies may require.

The city Press publish extras every hour with most absurd stories of killings and burning by the Fenians, and bulletin boards are crowded with sensation items. The following are some of the headings of extras: "Fenians opposite Black Rock." "Encampment Numbers Three Thousand." "Work of Plunder Commenced." "Horse Stealing Favorite Practice." "First Blood Spilled." "Marching on Port Colbourne." "Volunteers Moving to Attack Them." "Force Under Col. PEACOCK Moving up Erie and Ontario Railway to Attack." "Ten Companies now at Colbourne." "Railway Bridge Destroyed by Fenians—Easily Repaired." "Large Force of Artillery on the Frontier, including Two Regular Batteries of Armstrong Guns."

CLIFTON, C. W., Friday, June 1.

Six companies of Regulars, three from the Forth-seventh Regiment and three from the Sixteenth, with a battery of artillery, in all about 475 men and six guns, have come here by rail from Port Dalhousie to Black Creek, the roadbed of the Welland and Niagara Railroad and the harbor of the Welland Railroad, to attack the Fenian force. The latter had not advanced more than two miles, having halted at that distance from the position gained by the former, and had time to intrench and is finely strongly posted now. A fight will take place to-morrow.

DETROIT, Friday, June 1.

All is quiet here. Intense excitement and anxiety prevail over the river. The militia are rapidly pouring at Windsor.

I cannot learn that the Fenians of Michigan have any hostile intentions against Canada.

Two revenue cutters are at anchor here with steam up, ready to sail at a moment's notice.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 1.

Two companies of the Sixty-fifth National Guard are guarding our arsenal, but there is no danger that the Fenians will trouble American property. They seized a number of horses belonging to the Niagara-street Railroad, which were pastured on the Canada side, but when they were informed that they were the property of Americans they were returned.

A dispatch from Port Colborne states that lots of British troops were there and more were arriving.

The Grand Trunk ferry-boat has been ordered from Buffalo to Port Colborne, it is surmised, to convey troops thence to some point.

A large Fenian meeting was held this evening at the Opera House in this city.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 1.

Parties arrived from the Fenian camp late to-night say that the Fenians not having received expected accessions to their strength, and hearing of the approach of British troops, have broken up their camp, burned their muskets, destroyed their ammunition, and left in squads, ostensibly for Buffalo, but it is generally thought really to endeavor to get back to the United States in the shortest space of time. Gen. SWEENEY was confidently expected, but did not come. To-morrow will prove whether this is true or not.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 1.

The Fenians here are making arrangements for the transportation of a number of men to the North by railway to join the invading army.

ALBANY, Friday, June 1.

The Fenians are holding a public meeting here to-night. They have raised sufficient money to send fifty men to the frontier. The men are enlisted and transportation has been secured for them to-night.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 1.

There is a report of Fenians leaving here for Canada, but it is impossible to say how much truth there is in it.

The Episcopal Convention of Maryland adjourned *sine die* to-day.

TORONTO, Friday, June 1.

The Fenians' raid on Fort Erie to-day has caused the greatest consternation in the city. The fire-bells rung an alarm. The call to arms was sounded by the buglers at an early hour. Telegraphic dispatches are pouring in, confirming the wildest and most improbable stories of the doings of the F. B. The number entrenched at Fort Erie is considered to be between 1,000 and 5,000 volunteers, from all parts of the country, have been ordered to rendezvous at Toronto. The Forty-seventh Regulars, the celebrated Crimean Grey Battery, the Sixteenth regulars, from Hamilton; the Queen's Own, Tenth Royals, and Naval Brigade volunteers have been dispatched to the scene of action. A fight is anticipated to-night, as the Fenians are advancing towards Port Colborne, where the troops are quartered. The whole Canadian force is under the command of Col. PEACOCK, of the Sixteenth Regulars.

A public meeting was called by the Mayor of Toronto at 4 P. M. to-day. The assembly was most uproarious, and were only intimidated by a strong force of police. About 500 men were enrolled to act as special constables within the city. Great fears are entertained of the conduct of the Fenian sympathizers here.

Gen. NAPIER has been appointed commander of all the forces in Upper Canada.

The wildest excitement prevails. All the militia are to be called out.

A home guard has been formed, and are being armed and mustered in.

MONTREAL, Friday, June 1.

Reports have just reached us that a large body of Fenians have seized the arms at Rouse's Point, and are now marching on the British fort at Isle aux Noix. About three hundred men reached St. Albans this morning. Two large bodies of troops are now leaving; one to reinforce the garrison at Isle aux Noix, and the other that of St. John's. The Fenians have burnt a bridge at Fort Erie, and cut four of the telegraph wires there. Many exciting rumors are flying about Toga.

The Government has just received information that the United States gunboat *Michigan* has intercepted reinforcements to the Fenians, and landed at Fort Erie this morning. Those who have landed are marching pell-mell toward Chippewa, about four miles from Niagara. Troops from Hamilton are marching to capture them. Four hundred more Fenians have arrived at St. Albans since this morning. A battery of Armstrong guns and two wings of the Twenty-fifth and Thirtieth Regiments, in addition to those mentioned in my telegram of 1 P. M., will leave in an hour to meet them.

MONTREAL, Friday, June 1—8:30 P. M.

I have received a telegram from Ottowa stating that Government has been informed that 5,000 Fenians are marching from Fort Erie to Fort Colborn, for the purpose of destroying the locks of the Welland Canal. They will be encountered to-morrow by troops and a battery of Armstrong guns, under Col. PEACOCK.

The eastern frontier is strengthened to-day, although the movements there are regarded as feints. Plundering and burning are marking the tracks of the invaders. The Reeve of Fort Erie is reported to have been shot by Fenians while reading the Riot Act. The Government officials say they are kept well informed of all the Fenian movements. The troops from this city left this evening, apparently with much enthusiasm and threatening to give no quarter.

TORONTO, Friday, June 1.

The following is a synopsis of items published in the evening papers of this city. A large party left Oswego for Toronto by boats. Considerable force is at St. Albans ready to march on Canada. Gen. MASTIN addressed the troops to-day, telling them they may be engaged in a fight before twenty-four hours. The movements of troops in all parts of the province are on all immense scale, but publication of destination is contraband. In case of necessity the militia men will be called out. The force at Erie is under Gen. O'NEIL. SWEENEY is not there. The Fenians are all young men. At 8 o'clock the Fenians were within six miles of Chippewa. Everybody expects a battle to-night. They have sentinels posted around their encampment, and it is said their favorite occupation is stealing horses. They are committing no acts of violence upon people who do not resist them. One of the Montreal telegraph company's repairers went to Fort Erie, and they took his tools from him, and he was sent home. There is the greatest enthusiasm among the troops all over the country. The uprising resembles that of the Americans when Sumter was fired upon. Every volunteer joins the ranks, and many citizens are volunteering. Horse Guards are forming everywhere. The wildest excitement is apparent in all the cities and towns, and Government are confident of an early routing of the Fenians. Large bodies are held in reserve at interior points, to be forwarded West or East, as exigencies may require.

The city Press publish extras every hour with most absurd stories of killings and burning by the Fenians, and bulletin boards are crowded with sensation items. The following are some of the headings of extras: "Fenians opposite Black Rock." "Encampment Numbers Three Thousand." "Work of Plunder Commenced." "Horse Stealing Favorite Practice." "First Blood Spilled." "Marching on Port Colbourne." "Volunteers Moving to Attack Them." "Force Under Col. PEACOCK Moving up Erie and Ontario Railway to Attack." "Ten Companies now at Colbourne." "Railway Bridge Destroyed by Fenians—Easily Repaired." "Large Force of Artillery on the Frontier, including Two Regular Batteries of Armstrong Guns."

CLIFTON, C. W., Friday, June 1.

Six companies of Regulars, three from the Forth-seventh Regiment and three from the Sixteenth, with a battery of artillery, in all about 475 men and six guns, have come here by rail from Port Dalhousie to Black Creek, the roadbed of the Welland and Niagara Railroad and the harbor of the Welland Railroad, to attack the Fenian force. The latter had not advanced more than two miles, having halted at that distance from the position gained by the former, and had time to intrench and is finely strongly posted now. A fight will take place to-morrow.

DETROIT, Friday, June 1.

All is quiet here. Intense excitement and anxiety prevail over the river. The militia are rapidly pouring at Windsor.

I cannot learn that the Fenians of Michigan have any hostile intentions against Canada.

Two revenue cutters are at anchor here with steam up, ready to sail at a moment's notice.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 1.

Two companies of the Sixty-fifth National Guard are guarding our arsenal, but there is no danger that the Fenians will trouble American property. They seized a number of horses belonging to the Niagara-street Railroad, which were pastured on the Canada side, but when they were informed that they were the property of Americans they were returned.

A dispatch from Port Colborne states that lots of British troops were there and more were arriving.

The Grand Trunk ferry-boat has been ordered from Buffalo to Port Colborne, it is surmised, to convey troops thence to some point.

A large Fenian meeting was held this evening at the Opera House in this city.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 1.

Parties arrived from the Fenian camp late to-night say that the Fenians not having received expected accessions to their strength, and hearing of the approach of British troops, have broken up their camp, burned their muskets, destroyed their ammunition, and left in squads, ostensibly for Buffalo, but it is generally thought really to endeavor to get back to the United States in the shortest space of time. Gen. SWEENEY was confidently expected, but did not come. To-morrow will prove whether this is true or not.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 1.

The Fenians here are making arrangements for the transportation of a number of men to the North by railway to join the invading army.

ALBANY, Friday, June 1.

The Fenians are holding a public meeting here to-night. They have raised sufficient money to send fifty men to the frontier. The men are enlisted and transportation has been secured for them to-night.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 1.

There is a report of Fenians leaving here for Canada, but it is impossible to say how much truth

The Weekly Herald and Tribune, Saturday, June 2, 1866

THIS PAPER IS THE PROPERTY OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Reconstruction Proposition as Amended.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette.

There can be no doubt that the propositions as amended are much more acceptable than in the form in which they passed the House. They are now relieved of every feature to which reasonable objection can be made, and while some may desire more radical measures, *the wisdom of the proposed modifications must be obvious, since they will tend wonderfully to strengthen the Union Party before the people.* Instead, it is already stated that the Republicans who supported Mr. Johnson's policy, with two or three exceptions, finding that the Congressional plan will be based upon lasting principles and will effect a permanent cure, are preparing to give it their support. It is believed by some that if the President would give his sanction to the measure in its present shape, it would be accepted by the Southern people, who would scarcely consent to remain outside of the Government merely to gratify a few disappointed politicians. The Southern States will, of course, lose heavily in their representation in the House of Representatives if they refuse to enfranchise all their people; but they cannot object to this when they reflect that if the rebellion had succeeded, not only would the slaves have been more slaves than ever, but not a Union man in the South would ever have been permitted to vote or hold office. Shout they accept the plan that will be agreed upon, they will, unless they allow their color of masses to vote, lose sixteen representatives in the House under the present ratio of population. Under the new apportionment, should they still refuse to allow these classes to vote, they will lose twenty-six Representatives. It may well be doubted whether a people who have so long been accustomed to power will consent to remain in a hopeless minority, when, by deigning simple justice to their oppressed classes, they can occupy a respectable position in the National Legislature.

Mr. Seward's Speech.

From the Baltimore Commercial.

The chief point in the great speech of Mr. SEWARD the other day, to the effect that nearly everything has been accomplished in the restoration of the Union except "reconciliation," should commend itself most cordially to the good sense of the American people, if they are ever to hope for good government and happiness and prosperity again. If they will but reflect that it has ever been the policy and vocation of demagogues who want power to get the country into a ferment, to so excite passions and antipathies that, as champions of one side or the other, soldiers and brawlers by profession should be able to toss their arms over fancied injustice, and so get the people to put them in office, they would utterly discountenance all such; they would not permit themselves to be led into excesses by personages mentally so small, that except for fortunate circumstances they would never be heard of in the nation's affairs.

And yet when such men as Mr. JOHNSON and his associates in the Cabinet—men who have guided the nation through perils and perplexities such as never in the history of human affairs were equalled—when such men, whose fame will be the nation's pride to its latest existence, step forward after the splendid triumphs achieved by them for free government, to counsel moderation, they seem to be met by the cry of voices can be overborne by the piping notes of penny-whistle politicians? And will the American people pay themselves so poor a compliment as to desert their most illustrious advisers and benefactors to run after such?

The war is over, and it is easy enough now for the great herd of small politicians, who never were thought of for the commissariat department, to rush to the front, and assume a direction that would have been scouted and laughed at in the height of the terrible struggle. What heroes and statesmen they have suddenly become, now that the only thing left for them to do is to manufacture a cheap reputation by assuming to trample out the embers of that civil war whose surging and red waves swept over the land. How brave, how impassioned now all such in bearing down on a prostrate and helpless antagonist, and how god-like and severe the "justice" they preach! Virtuously and fiercely indignant, they step quite in advance of such men as the Secretary of War, whose hand in the height of the conflict launched with gigantic strength the thunderbolts of the Republic; and of the illustrious Secretary of State, a man whose splendid talents are acknowledged in all lands, he must resign without a word that hath the meanagement of war, and has been the wonder of the ablest statesman of the age, to give place to the pigmies who now strut in his presence. It is incredible.

The nation has won imperishable glories in putting down the rebellion and those who engineered it. Let it now complete the shining record by putting down the little knot of pestilent agitators who are making the most desperate and outrageous struggle against "reconciliation." It is necessary, we should have peace, whilst it is not necessary that their mousing schemes to attain notoriety should succeed; and if the masses of the people do not see this, heed it, act upon the advice of those whose counsels and labors have so far saved the Republic, we are in danger of anarchy itself, as the dread climax of the mischief on foot in the interests of faction.

A Glimpse Out of the Woods.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The caucus of Republican Senators on Friday seems to have been pervaded by the right spirit, and although nothing was conclusively decided, it is probable that at an adjourned meeting this morning the Senators will agree upon a reconstruction programme on which they can be unanimous. It is stated that they agreed to give a united support to whatever plan might be agreed upon in caucus. This resolution, however, does not include Messrs. DOOLITTLE and COWAN, who will vote for nothing that is in decided antagonism to the President's policy. It was generally agreed that the disfranchising section must be stricken from the Constitutional Amendment altogether, and, although no vote was taken upon any matter, there was a pretty general expression of opinion in favor of adopting the representation amendment in the form presented by Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio. This is precisely in accordance with the suggestions of President JOHNSON. The amendment is as follows:

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to the number in each State of male citizens of the United States over 21 years of age, qualified by the laws of said State to choose members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature, and including such citizens as are disqualified for participating in the rebellion. Direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to the value of real estate and personal property in each State not belonging to the State or to the United States."

Upon the sections pertaining to civil rights and the rebel debt nothing was said, and they are, in fact, matter of indifference. Nothing will be gained by adopting or lost by omitting them.

What shall be done with the President's appointments was also discussed, and "the prevailing opinion seemed to be that it will not answer to reject cases of unimpeached loyalty and integrity, and especially those who have fought for the Union, solely because of their agreement with the President's views of reconstruction. This is a sensible conclusion.

There was also a general agreement against taking a recess, and in favor of proceeding with business till it is finished, and then adjourning. The Senators are reported to have left their caucus in excellent spirits, and confident that they shall attain harmonious action. The caucus this morning will probably fix the programme substantially as suggested. The House will acquiesce, even if it has to defy the dictation of the plucky Pennsylvanian, and the Republican Party will have solid ground under its feet again.

No Real Differences.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Calm and temperate discussion shows that *there are no real differences of opinion within the lines of the Union Party, which cannot be speedily and harmoniously adjusted. The danger of rupture and collision lies not in any conflict of vital principles, but in the heated and unwise controversy respecting non-essentials; in the manufacture of improper motives; in the suspicion and allegation of treachery, where no treachery is intended.*

A fair and equitable basis of agreement is suggested by comparing the views of President and Congress. The President concedes to Congress—as he necessarily must do—an absolute right to judge as to the election and qualifications of its members. Congress insists that a prime qualification in the member shall be loyalty—secured in the "iron-clad" test oath—and that the election shall be deemed valid only when it has been held by those who are competent to vote, and have not been disfranchised by Federal law. The President maintains that when any loyal district has sent a loyal man to Washington, he shall be admitted. Congress replies that, while this broad perspective, the right to go behind the credentials of the returned, and inquire into the legality of the returns. Congress holds that in the process of reorganization, the South should not derive an advantage from the civil citizenship of the blacks, who are not accorded the franchise. The President suggests that this difficulty would be avoided by basing representation upon voters, instead of upon population. Congress wants some substantial guarantee that the future political authority of the South shall not be in the hands of those whose evil genius initiated rebellion. The President says—and the people indorse the view—that the true way to establish this safeguard is, not by disfranchising nearly all the whites in the several States, but by some act which shall forever disable certain leading classes of traitors for the exercise of political privileges.

These are the only substantial points upon which controversies have arisen, and these all lie within the limits of an easy and natural adjustment. Of course, it is for the interest of the Opposition to represent the positions of the Executive and the Legislature as being in irreconcilable antagonism. But the assumption of such a theory would excite nothing but ridi-

The Amendment.

From the Boston Courier.

The Senate will certainly adopt the amendment of the Joint Committee as coming from the House. In fact it was forced upon the latter in an unmodified form by the aid of Democratic votes, and Democratic votes have been and are and will be given to it when allowed. As at first, the responsibility was thrown upon the Senate, which body appears quite equal to the emergency.

In the country, on Friday of last week, the Republican Statesmen agreed, it is said, to strike out the disfranchising section of the proposed amendment. This is the most reasonable course that could be taken. There are very few who mean to stand with Mr. STEVENS, that the disfranchising section is the only part which gives value to the amendment, and the almost universal opinion of the people will sustain the proposed action of the Senate or being first to propose it.

With this section out, the amendment will be left in much less objectionable shape, and will receive the support, even if it does not perfectly meet the views, of the whole Union Party. Respecting the remainder, the Springfield Republican says:

"The amendments to put into the Constitution a clear distinctive basis for the Civil Rights Bill and guarantees against the repudiation of the national debt and the assumption of the Confederate debt, which by its very terms can never become due, are of no practical value. The two latter will be a blemish to the instrument, of which our children will be ashamed, for they will imply such danger of universal popular disloyalty and intimacy as will be hardly comprehensible on the wise theory of human nature."

However it may appear to our children, it is a matter of fact that the repudiation of the rebel debt through a constitutional amendment would relieve many people now living of a feeling of anxiety. There is no absolute necessity for it, but there is a strong feeling in favor of it. But even leaving in the superfluous portion, the amendment, with the disfranchising section removed, would pass the Senate by the requisite two-thirds vote, and would stand a very good chance with the States. No vital objection can be urged to its adoption by any Union man, and it is certainly as comprehensive as can be desired.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, June 1—P. M.

There was no business done in Stocks or Money to-day, and none, in a wholesale way, in Produce or Merchandise; some sales of Gold in front of the Gold Room on Broad-street in the forenoon at 140⅞@141 ⅞ cent. The Banks closed at an early hour, and had nothing to do beyond keeping a few of the clerks to pay any transient demands that might be made on drafts, checks, &c., and to receive payment for any bills due in regular course to-day and not anticipated yesterday.

We have no reason to change our estimate of last night of the amount of Gold to go forward by the steamers to-morrow—say $3,500,000.

We find on careful inquiry that the present condition of the Railway Erie Company, the exaggerated rumors about which created the panic in the Stock early in the week, is very little different from the annual official balance sheet and report of cost and traffic, made up to the 1st January last. And the current or floating indebtedness, the source of the bearish and panic sales of the Stock, is almost identically the same, with the difference that a larger share of the total has, perhaps, taken a form more likely to be disturbed by the changes in the rates for Money and by the interested pains taken in Wall Street and on the Stock Exchange to throw discredit on the Company or its ability to meet these demands than before. Much of the trouble to the credit of the Stock has undoubtedly grown out of the facts, first—that Mr. DREW, a member of the Direction, and by far the heaviest speculator in the Stock on the Street, is the principal floating debt creditor, his advances being backed by the pledge of the surplus Stock of the Company, and yet finally disposed of, (but which *could* be sacrificed to a speculative emergency;) and secondly, the immense *Short* sales of the last 30 or 40 days for a crushing fall in the Stock, under his auspices, or *new* opinions—suddenly reversed from last Winter—of the business of the Road, or his surmises of coming enlargement or crisis to its finances.

The Stock having reached the point on Tuesday and Wednesday which would leave no margin on the 14,000 shares hypothecated last year, say 65 ⅞ cent., Mr. DREW steps forward with an offer to lend 60 cents on this and the 14,000 other shares belonging to the Company for a longer period of time, and also to lend 60 cents on any part of $3,000,000 new Convertible Bonds, out of which 30,000 additional shares would be liable to be made. The whole offer would involve advances to the amount of $3,440,000, *if availed of by the Board of Direction*, covering about the entire amount of floating indebtedness as it stood on the 1st of January, (when Mr. DREW called the stock cheap at 95@97¾ ⅞ cent.,) and as it stands *now*; without drawing a dollar from the opposite side of the General Balance Sheet, in the shape of Cash Items, Bills and Amounts payable and other dues *to* the Company. We say if availed of by the Direction, which we have reason to believe will *not* be done, beyond about one-half the sum, which sum, say $1,750,000, will cover Mr. DREW's previous advances on 14,000 shares; reduce the hypothecation from 65 to 60 cents on the dollar, and give 60 cents on the other 14,000 shares, and requiring also say $200,000 Bonds only of the three million new convertible issue. These can all be recalled on ten days' notice, and it is hoped *will* soon be recalled; the advances of Mr. DREW paid off in full; the partial convertible issue canceled, and the 28,000 shares of stock placed at the option of the holders of the Sterling Convertible Loan negotiated in London by Mr. PEABODY last September—as originally designed—or otherwise disposed of to yield nearly if not quite its par value to the Company. The sum for which it is now pledged, and exposed to sale, with Mr. DREW is not relatively an important one. It is not equal to ⅓ ⅞ cent. of the Share and Mortgage interests which its peculiar position compromises. It is not equal to four months net traffic of the Road, and scarcely equal to one-half the current or floating indebtedness of the great and successful Pennsylvania Railway, as at the same date, January 1, 1866, of the Erie Report—say $3,651,000 against the Pennsylvania to $3,551,000 against the Erie.

Since the January report the Construction and Equipment cost of the Erie property has been increased but $400,000; the additions to the stock of material and supplies increased $600,000. These items have been provided for; the January Dividends on both classes of Stock paid in cash; the accrued interest on all the mortgages promptly met, and the much talked-of floating debt not increased in amount, though partially changed in form. On the report, the cost of the Road and Equipment stands $47,646,851. It now stands $48,000,000. The Stock and Bonds (exclusive of the 28,000 shares) stood in January, $47,476,762. They are the same at present, leaving about $500,000 as represented in the income account of the Company, which, if deemed proper, (in place of cash,) can be divided this Summer in the shape of a Scrip Dividend.

The business of the New-York Office of the United States Treasury was as follows:

For Customs in Gold	$11,498,788
Gold Coin Certificates	20,124,160
Deposits exchanged from 6 to 5 per cent.	46,000,000
Transfers and Miscellaneous	10,000,000
Total inward for Treasury Accounts	$127,622,427
April balance brought forward	46,480,420
Together	$174,102,847
Paid Treasurer, U. S., in May	103,700,183
U. S. Treasurer's balance, May 31	$74,702,671
To credit of Disbursing Officers, May 1	6,433,619
Transfers to same in May	30,000,000
Together	$80,136,621
Disbursing Officers' checks paid	34,000,000
Disbursing Officers' balances, May 31	$14,000,000
To credit of Interest Account, May 1	1,000,000
Transferred to same in May	13,000,000
Together	$15,044,620
Gold Interest paid in May	$13,108,000
Currency Interest paid	60,617— 13,168,622
Balance to Interest Account, May 31	$1,866,078
Gold received for Customs, as above	11,498,788
Gold paid for Interest, as above	13,108,620
Difference in May	$1,843,007

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York, and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the same office since the beginning of the current Fiscal Year, July 1, 1865:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$9,902,190	July	$5,714,367
August	13,190,400	August	454,573
September	12,097,062	September	4,117,425

October	$11,498,788	October	$13,108,620
November	10,124,160	November	1,843,007
December	16,000,000	December	4,000,000
January	10,000,000	January	1,000,000
February	10,000,000	February	13,000,000
March	10,000,000	March	1,000,000
April	10,000,000	April	13,000,000
May	10,000,000	May	1,000,000
Total, 11 mos.	$123,812,588	Total, 11 mos.	$56,183,592

The November Interest on the United States 6-20 Loans was anticipated to some extent in September, and the payments ran from that date through October and November. This season the 5-20 Interest was concentrated in the month of May, to which, in due course, it belongs. The next installment of Gold Interest is due in July, in the course of which month (the first of the new Fiscal Year) about $5,750,000 will be paid out at New-York, the same as last year.

The week's imports at this port for Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,377,930. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSES.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	826	$282,209	283	$102,122	611	$163,156
Man. of Cotton.	947	286,178	303	126,567	542	79,456
Man. of Silk..	771	272,803	264	99,230	98	71,428
Man. of Flax..	1,172	267,112	630	211,435	1,042	81,746
Miscellaneous.	4,156	136,906	764	61,462	2,206	13,674
Total	7,902	$1,245,209	2,244	$601,856	3,940	$364,159
Total entered		$941,882				1,336,542
Total entered		$2,377,930	Total withdrawn			$1,700,701

Funding Our National Debt.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The European holders of our National bonds, in view of a general war on the continent, are sending back American securities and converting them into gold. In the absence of a European demand for our bonds, our Government must rely mainly on its own citizens to hold the large debt of the country. The ability and the disposition of our people to carry this debt, and to sustain the credit of Government, will depend in a great measure upon the action of Congress and the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury. If we undertake it, the unemployed capital of the entire nation will, for the present be absorbed by it, and for many years the investment of our future accumulations will be influenced, if not controlled, by this gigantic debt. The conditions upon which the Government may with reasonable certainty rely upon the debt being taken and held by our citizens are plain and practicable.

First—The debt must be consolidated. A consolidation of our entire indebtedness, so that it shall be represented by only one kind of security, is not only desirable for the convenience of Government, but is vitally important when an appeal is made to the people to invest in it. The financial strength of the United States, which consists in the wealth and resources of our country, can only be available to the Government by the popularization of our national securities. These securities must be readily comprehended by the farmer and mechanic. If there be different kinds of bonds which require the intervention of brokers and bankers to calculate and determine which may prove best, capitalists may be attracted—men of moderate means, unaccustomed to such calculations, will be repelled.

Second—The debt must not be increased. The constitutional prohibition of the Confederate debt must be secured. Without this safeguard there can be no absolute protection to the bondholders. To assume the Confederate debt is equivalent to repudiation of all national indebtedness.

Nor will the bonds be taken and held by our own citizens if the debt is to be increased by extravagant appropriations; or, if it be discovered that Congress is willing to indulge in any kind of lavish expenditures. The recent passage of a bill in the House of Representatives equalizing soldiers' bounties, whereby our national debt will be increased from one to two hundred millions, is a serious injury to our credit and a drawback upon value of all our securities. The amount of the war debt has been repeatedly officially announced. Such an addition to it as is proposed by this bill, is a violation of good faith on the part of our Government with those parties who invested in our securities on the basis of the official statement of the debt of the country. But, it is not, perhaps, so much the principle of the bill in question, nor the amount, which causes the most serious apprehensions and alarms. Under a pressure from claim agents and bounty-brokers, and the fear of loss of personal popularity, an American Congress is forced to vote on a proposition involving hundreds of millions of dollars, without discussion or explanation; and the very members whose judgments were against the measure, and who vainly remonstrated, were themselves compelled to vote for it. Such legislation destroys confidence in Government securities. The same thing may be done again—may be done on a larger scale. Claim agents wont die off during the present Congress. Pretexts will not be wanting.

Third—The rate of interest. This is a difficult measure to adjust. Mr. CHASE's financial policy was to obtain money at a low rate of interest. This he effected by depreciating the value of money, and making it cheap. This, during the war, was an easy method of financiering, and as it appeared to make everybody rich, it was popular. It is now seen that the higher prices which Government had to pay for all its supplies in consequence of this policy results in nearly one thousand millions of dollars additional debt, and entails on the country war prices for food and raiment for an indefinite period of time. Two hundred millions of dollars of interest would have saved the nation near one thousand millions of debt. But this was not Mr. CHASE's policy.

If Mr. MCCULLOCH attempts to float the consolidated debt at a very low rate of interest, he can only accomplish his purpose by perpetuating a depreciated currency. This will necessarily perpetuate high prices. The country is not in favor of high prices caused by the use of depreciated money values. Public expectation seems to settle upon a return to specie payments some time during the year 1867. Whatever rate of interest may be resolved upon for the consolidated debt, Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury must keep in view the fact that the country demands a speedy resumption of specie payments. If resumption be consistent with five per cent. interest, let that be the rate; if not, let the rate be made higher.

If it be desirable to have our debt permanently held at home, and our own people receive annually the $100,000,000 in gold which we would otherwise have to ship to Europe, six per cent. more certainly secures this result than any lower rate. Seven per cent. railroad or State securities might tempt many to part with their five per cent. Governments, who would not disturb their investments if they were receiving six per cent.

THOMAS MCELRATH.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 28, 1866.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, June 1, 1866.

BEATS.

Everybody seems in a great hurry to get through with business and "clear out" of the market this forenoon, as it had been announced that a ball would be rung at noon precisely, to give notice that all traffic at the stalls should be suspended at midday, in honor of the memory of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT. At the appointed hour the veteran bell-ringer faithfully discharged his duty, and the bulk of the dealers cheerfully responded to the signal. Trade in meats of all kinds has been moderate this week. Prices have been generally very firm, and, in a few instances higher.

Beef, hind-quarter, ⅌ lb	15	@	22
Beef, fore-quarter, ⅌ lb	11	@	13
Beef, roasting pieces, ⅌ lb	17	@	20
Beef, chuck-roast, ⅌ lb	12	@	16
Beef, round, ⅌ lb	18	@	22
Beef, rump, ⅌ lb	17	@	20
Beef, porter-house steak, ⅌ lb	20	@	30
Beef, sirloin steak, ⅌ lb	24	@	30
Beef, coarse cuts, ⅌ lb	12	@	16
Beef, corned, ⅌ lb	15	@	25
Beef, smoked, ⅌ lb	22	@	28
Beef tongues, each	1 00	@	1 50
Mutton, by the carcass, ⅌ lb	11	@	14

Chickens, ⅌ lb	28	@	35
Chickens, broiling, ⅌ pair	1 25	@	1 50
Fowl, ⅌ lb	25	@	30
Ducks, wild, ⅌ pair	2 75	@	3 00
Pigeons, wild, ⅌ doz	1 75	@	2 00
Plover, ⅌ dozen	1 00	@	1 50
Snipe, grass, ⅌ dozen	1 12	@	1 50
Snipe, English, ⅌ dozen	2 00	@	2 50
Snipe, sea-coast, ⅌ dozen	50	@	75
Snipe, short neck, ⅌ dozen	75	@	1 00
Snipe, yellow leg, ⅌ dozen	1 50	@	2 00
Turkeys, ⅌ lb	25	@	30

FISH.

Most kinds of Fish have been in fair supply to-day, and generally easier in price. A good inquiry prevailed for fresh. Cured was partially neglected.

Bass, ⅌ lb	12	@	20
Black-fish, ⅌ lb	12	@	15
Blue-fish, ⅌ lb	10	@	12
Brook Trout, ⅌ lb	75	@	1 00
Clams, soft, ⅌ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Clams, hard, ⅌ 100	50	@	75
Cod, ⅌ lb	10	@	12
Cod, Roe, ⅌ lb	10	@	12
Cod, Tongues, ⅌ lb	10	@	12
Eels, ⅌ lb	15	@	25
Eels, smoked, ⅌ bunch	12	@	25
Flounders, ⅌ lb	10	@	12
Haddock, ⅌ lb	10	@	12
Haddock, Roe, ⅌ lb	10	@	12
Halibut, ⅌ lb	15	@	20
Halibut, smoked, ⅌ lb	15	@	20
Herrings, smoked, ⅌ bunch	10	@	15
Lobsters, ⅌ lb	10	@	12
Mackerel, fresh, each	10	@	25
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@	25
Mackerel, salt, ⅌ lb	10	@	12
Oysters, ⅌ 100	1 00	@	2 00
Oysters, pickled, ⅌ 100	2 00	@	3 00
Perch, ⅌ lb	10	@	12
Porgies, ⅌ lb	10	@	12
Salmon, fresh, ⅌ lb	50	@	75
Salmon, smoked, ⅌ lb	20	@	25
Salmon, pickled, ⅌ lb	20	@	25
Shad, ⅌ pair	12	@	15
Shad Roe, ⅌ pair	12	@	15
Sounds and Tongues, ⅌ lb	50	@	75
Sturgeon, ⅌ lb	12	@	15
Weak-fish, ⅌ lb	12	@	15

POULTRY AND GAME.

Dullness was the prevailing characteristic of this branch of business through the week. There was a somewhat better inquiry for Fowls, Turkeys and Snipe. Prices of Poultry were quoted in a few instances firmer. Game was somewhat cheaper.

Chickens, ⅌ lb	28	@	35
Chickens, broiling, ⅌ pair	1 25	@	1 50
Fowl, ⅌ lb	25	@	30
Ducks, wild, ⅌ pair	2 75	@	3 00
Pigeons, wild, ⅌ doz	1 75	@	2 00
Plover, ⅌ dozen	1 00	@	1 50
Snipe, grass, ⅌ dozen	1 12	@	1 50
Snipe, English, ⅌ dozen	2 00	@	2 50
Snipe, sea-coast, ⅌ dozen	50	@	75
Snipe, short neck, ⅌ dozen	75	@	1 00
Snipe, yellow leg, ⅌ dozen	1 50	@	2 00
Turkeys, ⅌ lb	25	@	30

VEGETABLES.

Unusually liberal receipts of the leading kinds of early vegetables are reported from day to day, giving buyers a good assortment from which to select what they want, at gradually declining prices. Some superb Boston Cucumbers, (hot-house,) were in market to-day, but they were very dear, having been quoted as high as $60 a barrel, precisely four times the Charleston (open-air) Cucumbers, which were obtainable at $15 a barrel. Green Peas were quite plenty. String Beans were also offered pretty freely. A fair business was in progress in the principal varieties.

Asparagus, ⅌ bunch	10	@	15
Beans, String, ⅌ half peck	25	@	1 00
Beans, Lima, ⅌ quart	25	@	30
Beets, new, ⅌ bunch	10	@	12
Beets, new, ⅌ bunch	10	@	12
Carrots, ⅌ dozen	12	@	15
Cabbage, ⅌ dozen	75	@	1 00
Cauliflower, ⅌ dozen	75	@	1 00
Celery, ⅌ bunch	10	@	12
Cucumbers, ⅌ dozen	12	@	15
Egg Plants, ⅌ lb	10	@	12
Lettuce, ⅌ bunch	10	@	12
Onions, ⅌ peck	75	@	1 00
Onions, ⅌ bunch	5	@	6
Onions, new Bermudas, ⅌ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
Parsley, ⅌ bunch	5	@	6
Peas, green, ⅌ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Peas, green, ⅌ half-peck	12	@	15
Potatoes, bbl	4 00	@	4 50
Potatoes, ⅌ peck	75	@	1 00
Potatoes, new Carolina, ⅌ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Potatoes, new Bermuda, ⅌ bbl	7 00	@	8 00
Potatoes, new, ⅌ peck	15	@	17
Radishes, ⅌ bunch	5	@	6
Rhubarb, ⅌ bunch	5	@	6
Sage and Thyme, ⅌ bunch	5	@	6
Shallots, ⅌ bunch	5	@	6
Spinach, ⅌ peck	12	@	15
Sprouts, ⅌ half peck	12	@	15
Squash, each	10	@	15
Tomatoes, new, ⅌ quart	15	@	20
Turnips, ⅌ bunch	10	@	12
Water Cresses, ⅌ quart	5	@	10

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

No special addition can be made to our list this week. Fruits are generally quiet. Strawberries are becoming decidedly more abundant, and are lower, with a downward tendency. Trade in them is modcrately active. They are gradually superseding, at many prominent stands, flowers and shrubs, business in which is on a restricted scale, now that the season is so far advanced. We quote the more popular thus: Carnations, 25c.@50c.each; Dahlias, $1@$1 50 ⅞ dozen; Daisies, 6c.@18c.; Geraniums, 15c.@$1 each; Gillies, 15c.@50c.; Heliotropes, 15c.@25c.; Ivy Plants, 15c.@20c.; Lilies, 30c.@$1; Myrtles, 15c.@30c.; Oleanders, 25c.@$1; Pansies, 6c.@10c.; Roses, 25c.@$1; Verbenas, 6c.@30c.; Sweet Williams, 8c.@12c. each; Moss, 15c.@25c.; Rosemary Plants, 15c.@40c. each; Azalias, 40c.@$1; Blackberry Plants, $2@$1 50 ⅞ dozen; Raspberry Plants, $1 ⅞ dozen; Tomato Plants, $1 per hundred.

Almonds, ⅌ quart	35	@	40
Apples, ⅌ bbl	6 50	@	8 50
Apples, ⅌ peck	70	@	1 25
Apples, Dried, ⅌ lb	20	@	25
Bananas, ⅌ doz	75	@	1 00
Citron, ⅌ lb	40	@	50
Cranberries, ⅌ quart	20	@	25
Currants, ⅌ lb	15	@	25
Dates, ⅌ lb	15	@	37
Figs, ⅌ lb	25	@	50
Ginger, ⅌ lb	30	@	40
Gooseberries, ⅌ half peck	1 00	@	1 50
Hickory Nuts, ⅌ quart	20	@	25
Lemons, ⅌ doz	25	@	37½
Oranges, ⅌ doz	12	@	50
Peaches, ⅌ lb	20	@	25
Peanuts, ⅌ quart	15	@	25
Pine Apples, each	25	@	37½
Prunes, ⅌ lb	15	@	25
Raisins, ⅌ lb	15	@	25
Strawberries, ⅌ quart box	25	@	1 00
Strawberries, ⅌ quart	10	@	15
Walnuts, ⅌ quart	15	@	25

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Dealers quote Eggs higher, and Butter lower, to-day. Business is comparatively tame in Butter and Cheese, but is quite active in Eggs.

Butter, new, fancy table, ⅌ lb	45	@	48
Butter, new, fair to good table, ⅌ lb	40	@	45
Butter, new, fair to prime, ⅌ lb	30	@	40
Butter, new extra roll, ⅌ lb	45	@	50
Cheese, ⅌ lb	18	@	24
Eggs, ten for	—	@	30
Honey, ⅌ lb	30	@	40

SUNDRIES.

Coal, nut and stove, ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs	$7 00	@	$9 00
Coffee, Green, ⅌ lb	28	@	45
Coffee, Roast, in bags, ⅌ lb	30	@	45
Coffee, Ground, ⅌ lb	30	@	45
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ⅌ lb	10	@	25
Flour, Extra Family, ⅌ bbl	13 00	@	18 00
Flour, Family, ⅌ 24 lb. bags	1 25	@	2 25
Meal, Corn, ⅌ 25 lb. bags	75	@	1 25
Meal, Oat, ⅌ 25 lb. bags	1 12½	@	1 50
Molasses, ⅌ gallon	80	@	1 25
Rice, ⅌ lb	11	@	14
Soap, by the box, ⅌ lb	10	@	15
Sugar, Brown, ⅌ lb	11½	@	14
Sugar, Soft White, ⅌ lb	15	@	16½
Sugar, Hard, ⅌ lb	17	@	18
Syrup, ⅌ gallon	60	@	1 25
Tea, Green, ⅌ lb	60	@	1 65
Tea, Black, ⅌ lb	60	@	1 65
Tea, Mixed, ⅌ lb	60	@	1 65

PERSONAL.

ANY PERSON KNOWING OF THE whereabouts of Mr. FREDERICK HAAS, who may be sick, or in distress, is respectfully requested to communicate with his brother ALEXANDER, Post-office Box No. 4,005.

WANTED TO ADOPT—BY A RESPECTABLE family, a male child of handsome features and good parentage, between two and three years old. Address ADOPTION, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

IRON WORKS.

IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS.

JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER,

Manufacturers of every description of Wrought and Cast Iron work for building purposes.

Entire Iron Fronts, Iron Shutters, Iron Fire-proof Floors, Iron Girders and Beams, Interior Columns, Iron Doors and Shutters, Skylights, Floorlights, Patent Vault Lights, Office, Counting-house and Counter Railings, Grates, Iron Bedsteads, Settees, Chairs, Stools, Tables, Wire Work, Railroad Fastenings.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of FINE CASTINGS.

MACHINERY.

STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM Engines and boilers, flax, hemp, cotton and paper machinery, machinery tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, warehouse 6 Dey-st., N. Y.; works, Paterson, N. J.

TOBACCO CUTTERS.—HAND-MACHINES will cut shorting and smoking, cheaper at the manufactory, No. 15 East 27th-st. J. THOMPSON.

FOR SALE—A 12-HORSE STEAM ENGINE and boilers and shafting, gallery, &c., good as new. Apply to W. H. ANDERSON & CO., Yonkers.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—The Great Annual Week's Sale of the American Union Ink Powders, 10 cents per bottle, and 40 cents per dozen, Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by RHEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Kaye. Removed to No. 108 Washington-st., near Beach.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant and Gifted Lady, tells all you wish to know losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER OF MADISON-AVE. and 35th-st.—Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., Rector. Rev. ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE, D. D., Assistant Minister. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

EDMOND H. MARTINE,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BROKER,

HOMME HOSPAH

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

BIBLO'S GARDEN.

THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MR. PRESCOTT BURROUGHES, Character Vocalist, by Messrs. Charles Dalley, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Fosdick, W. H. Beaston, Miss Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Miss Chapman, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Broadway, corner 13th-st.

THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, 17 TO 15 SEVEN HOURS AT THE RACES. Characters by Messrs. Charles Dalley, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Misses Mary Barrett, E. Barrett, Miss Scott.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE LOVE KNOTS OF VIRGIL; OR, THE REST OF MOTHERS WITH A BRUTE OF A HUSBAND.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.

THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE WOMAN IN RED; OR, GAIN BREEDLE.

BOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.

THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THREE FAST WOMEN. Mr. Pat. as Mrs. Malaprop Larkin.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

14th-st., near 6th-av.

THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, L'ABSOLU.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING at 2½ and 7½ o'clock, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, Mrs. G. C. Howard as Topsy. Two Living African Lions. Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock—The Ethiopean Pun Makers in their eccentricities; OLD TIME'S BOOKS—THE LIVE INDIAN, &c.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

Assembling Fifth-avenue Hotel.

THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 7 o'clock, MARINEE.

THIS EVENING, NEW ACTS, BURLESQUES, &c., BARBARA ALLEN, MYSTERIES OF THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, WHO KILLED THE POLICEMAN?

IRVING HALL.

Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BLIND TOM, THE WONDERFUL PIANIST.

SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SACRED CONCERT.

ANDREWS' FLYING SHIP.

Corner Houston and Greene sts.

THIS DAY, on exhibition prior to a second trial trip.

COOPER UNION HALL.

THIS DAY, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE ORPHEONISTS AND CHILDREN'S SINGING JUBILEE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Montague-st.

THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

PARK THEATRE.

Brooklyn.

THIS EVENING, THE NAIAD QUEEN.

Terms of the New-York Times!

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum $10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included) $12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year $3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year $2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are closely limited. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as noon in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Fort Erie, the capture of which by the Fenians has the tone of an important military acquisition, is only a small village, located on the Niagara River, opposite Black Rock, three miles distant from Buffalo. The place is named from the old Fort Erie of the War of 1812, which has been long dismantled and unoccupied. On the 3d of July, 1814, Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT crossed the river with SCOTT'S and RIFLER'S brigades and HINDMAN'S artillery, and captured the place, together with a part of its garrison. On the next day he advanced upon Chippewa, skirmishing the whole distance to the position held by RIALL, the British General, and on the 5th achieved the decisive victory of Chippewa, driving the British beyond the river of that name.

Full returns of the West Virginia election have not yet come in, but a majority ranging from eight to twelve thousand has been figured up for the amendment to the State Constitution. The text of the amendment is as follows: "No person who, since the 1st day of June, 1861, has given or shall give voluntary aid or assistance to the rebellion against the United States, shall be a citizen of this State, or be allowed to vote at any election held therein, unless he has volunteered into the military or naval service of the United States, and has been or shall be honorably discharged therefrom."

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer* says that all the reports coming into that city from the agricultural districts of the State are of the most favorable nature. A very large amount of wheat in excess of last year has been sown this Spring, and good weather is all that is necessary to make the coming crop the largest ever gathered in Minnesota. The high figures which wheat has maintained during the Spring has led to its cultivation rather to the neglect of other crops, and the proportion of corn and potatoes will be less than usual.

The steamboats on the Mississippi River provide no state-room or cabin accommodations for colored passengers. The colored people propose to find out whether the Civil Rights Bill will give them any redress in this matter. One has instituted a suit for several thousand dollars' damage against the owner of a White River packet for being refused a state-room on her last trip from Duvall's Bluff to Memphis.

The State Legislature of New-Hampshire meets on Wednesday next, June 5. It is to choose a United States Senator in place of Hon. DANIEL CLARK. The prominent candidates are Senator CLARK and Hon. E. H. ROLLINS and Gen. GILMAN MARSTON, at present members of the United States House of Representatives.

An eight-hour ordinance has been passed by the Detroit Common Council. The scale of prices for labor is as follows: Street laborers working ten hours a day get $1 65 per day, while those working eight hours get only $1 25. Man and team working ten hours get $3 75; eight hours, $3.

Hon. CLARK B. COCHRANE has been appointed as referee in a suit in Troy arising out of public moneys formerly held by an Alderman of that city, and which attracted considerable interest at the time of its commencement.

A young man named JACOB ANTHES committed suicide in Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, by blowing out his brains with a navy revolver. Cause—disappointed love.

LOCAL NEWS.

There was a little excitement created among Fenians yesterday by the telegraphic reports from the Canada border. Some hundreds of men have left New-York and Brooklyn for the scene of action and more are to follow. This raid is made by the Roberts-Sweeney faction of the Fenian Brotherhood, and is violently opposed by JAMES STEPHENS and his adherents.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday, President SCHULTZ, from the Committee which was recently appointed to confer with the Quarantine Commission and the Commissioners of Emigration, reported that the Joint Commission had sought everywhere a suitable spot whereon to land uninfected immigrants who may arrive in cholera ships, but that the inhabitants of Long Island, Staten Island and the New-Jersey coast are dangerously hostile, and will not under any circumstances surrender an inch of their soil. Mr. BENEDICT remarked that put for the merchants of New-York the last Legislature might have passed an act enabling the Board to occupy a suitable spot under the right of eminent domain. Dr. SWINBURNE reported that more than seven hundred immigrants are in detention at Quarantine, and that last week they attempted to burn one of the ships. He further added the alarming statement that if another cholera ship were to arrive to-day, he could not provide accommodations for her passengers. Dr. PARKER informed the Board that when Bellevue Hospital was overcrowded by ship-fever patients, the physicians, as a last resort, put a number of the sick into beds under an awning within the hospital grounds, and that every one of these patients recovered. Hence the Doctor not only inferred, but emphatically declared, that pure air and space are prime requisites in the treatment of cholera. He bade the Board entertain no fear of cholera patients, since they, if washed and newly clothed, cannot communicate cholera; but their soiled garments, if not destroyed, may carry the disease across an ocean. Dr. PARKER indulged in a spirited refutation of the charges which Board of Health has done nothing, and triumphantly challenged the Board's defenders to look at the death records of the Fourth, Sixth, Eighth and Thirteenth Wards of this City since the Board commenced work therein.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the factory of DEMAS & CO., 100 and 102 Hundred and Sixth-street, East Harlem, caused by the explosion of gas rising from boiling naptha. The entire building and contents were destroyed. THOMAS JONES, a colored man, was burned to death, and four others severely injured by the flames. Loss, $6,000.

THOMAS FARLEY *alias* "Blackey," made an attack upon JOSEPH RYAN, in Avenue A, on Thursday night, with a revolver. After firing two shots at RYAN, both of which took effect in the arm, the assailant fled and has not yet been arrested.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner HATFIELD, on the body of ELIZABETH ECKLES, aged 4 years, whose death was the result of a fall from a third-story window at No. 166 Mulberry-street. Verdict—accidental death.

A motion made by the defendant in the case of STRONG vs. STRONG, for an allowance by way of expenses to be incurred on a re-trial, was argued yesterday in the Superior Court, before Justice JONES. The Court reserved its decision.

Mr. MANIERRE, Treasurer of the Excise Board, had received at the close, yesterday, about $700,000. Inspector BARTRAM had passed 6,100 indorsed applications for license.

Thirty-five cases of cholera have occurred on the *Persevian* and *Union* since last report, and eight deaths.

CORNELIUS FERO, aged 6 years, fell over the bannisters, at No. 215 Mott-street, yesterday evening, and was instantly killed.

The Fenian Invasion of Canada.

It would be vain to attempt to argue anything from the frontier telegrams as to the strength or purpose of the Fenian raiders. Whether SWEENEY has done more at Fort Erie—which is simply a deserted dunghill—than the redoubtable KELLEHAN did at Campo Bello, remains to be seen. This much is measurably certain: Some portion of Mr. SWEENEY'S followers have crossed into the neighboring provinces with what has the appearance of a belligerent purpose. In doing so they have not only broken the laws of the United States, but they have defied the power of the United States Government. Whatever design they may have conceived of liberating Ireland by attacking a harmless colony, one-third of whose inhabitants are peaceable and industrious Irish settlers, these raiders have begun their work of liberating Ireland by contemning the authority of the Government of the United States. The question of what fate is in store for such of them as cross the frontier-line is one which will be settled promptly and finally by the British military authorities. They have as much chance of making a lodgment in Canada as in the moon. The British authorities have not only kept thoroughly well-advised as to every movement of these invaders, but they know precisely the estimate we put upon their lives. They know that most of them are heroes of the stamp of those who bravely led the retreat at Bull Run, who helped to make up the great army of bounty-jumpers, who, when they cease to be stipendiaries of the War Department, usually draw their rations from the Commissioners of Corrections, who are the curse of American Society, and a perpetual, social and political scourge upon the American people.

If two or three thousand of these vagabonds get within the clutches of Gen. NAPIER, let us beg of him not to spare them on our account. The more the merrier. They would be lying and stealing *here*, if they were not raiding *there*.

The Constitutional Amendment in the Senate.

If the reconstruction question were wholly an abstract question, to be disposed of with exclusive reference to principle, the argument of Mr. DOOLITTLE against the third section of the amendment, as substituted by the caucus of Union Senators, would carry more weight than is at present attached to it. Simply as a matter of political philosophy, probably few beside the radicals would be found to dispute either his propositions or their results. The objection to anything having the semblance of retrospective legislation may be accepted as unanswerable, constitutionally considered. The idea of discriminating in respect of penalties between those who promoted or voluntarily adhered to the rebellion, and those who became connected with it under a certain duress, is too evidently reasonable to be easily controverted. And the possible contrariety of effect between the amendment, imposing disabilility, and the pardon granted in certain cases by the Executive, is sufficiently suggestive to deserve more attention than seems to have been bestowed upon it on Thursday.

Unfortunately, however, the question to be settled is not an abstract question. It is altogether a practical question, and should be approached with a due regard to what is feasible as well as what is theoretically right. Dislike it as we may the element of expediency enters to an extent that should control the action of legislators. Subject only to restraints imposed by the Constitution, the expediency or inexpediency of any course looking to reconstruction or restoration should determine its acceptance or rejection. The problem to be solved is not what is best, but what that is practical is best. Any scheme of this kind, therefore, will of necessity be a compromise. It will involve a reciprocal giving and taking. Conqueror and conquered, both must yield somewhat. The South, having staked its all upon the hazard of a die and lost, ought not to expect only that which is agreeable to itself. The North, impelled alike by magnanimity and interest to desire the renewal of harmonious relations with the South, does not demand any more rigorous conditions than appear necessary to perfect and secure the results achieved by the war.

In the shape in which it emanated from the Joint Committee, the proposed constitutional amendment bore little of the aspect of compromise. Its third section, requiring the States to disfranchise themselves for four years, was too iniquitous and too absurd to be entertained. Its insertion seemed designed to insure the rejection of the amendment by the States concerned, and so to postpone indefinitely the work of restoration. It was both inequitable and inexpedient, and as such was rejected by the caucus of Union Senators, and subsequently, unanimously, by the Senate. Here, then, was a tangible concession, indicating more or less of a disposition to adopt a conciliatory policy. The section substituted in caucus and adopted by the Senate may not be impervious to criticism. Had we the modification of it, Mr. DOOLITTLE might be more nearly satisfied. We might suggest that the disability should be limited to Federal positions, and that the line of prohibition should be drawn with more discrimination. But after all, if the only penalties to be borne by parties concerned in the rebellion are those specified in the amendment section, the South will have little reason to complain of harshness, especially inasmuch as it is provided that Congress may by a two-thirds vote remove the disability in exceptional cases as they arise. As thus modified, the amendment is really a compromise which the South may be asked to consider with some likelihood of acceptance. And by the change, the Union majority in the Senate have taken an important step toward the vindication of their party from the disgrace and the weakness inflicted upon it by Mr. STEVENS' intemperate malignity.

The inexpediency of contending against the amendment as now modified in its third section becomes more manifest when it is remembered that there yet remains a point of difference, as between Congress and the President, upon which compromise should be sought. Whether the right to representation in Congress shall be recognized as now belonging to the Southern States under the Constitution, or shall be subject to conditions—precedent, dictated by Congress, is a question so vitally affecting the restoration policy that the further exercise of the conciliatory spirit displayed by the Senate in reference to the disfranchising clause is exceedingly desirable. The amendment, as it now stands, although not perfect, may well be accepted cheerfully, if the relation of the States to Congress be adjusted by an enlargement of the Compromise.

The Influence of Our War on the European Conflict.

Mr. GLADSTONE truly said in a recent memorable speech that the efforts of both sides in our late civil war, their endurance and their sacrifices, had raised the level of human nature, and given a new idea of what it could endure and what it could accomplish. We expect to see this effect on the approaching war in Europe. The standard of human courage, and of sacrifice for public objects, and of that highest power of man—that *will* which disasters only strengthen and losses harden—is undoubtedly raised by the experience of the American War.

Great masses of men, accustomed to comfort and even luxury, have been seen leaving every peaceful pursuit, bearing heat and cold and rain and heavy marches, giving up property and ease and life, all for an idea and a sentiment.

The vast wealth of this continent, the lives of more than two millions of men, have been offered up on the Northern side, exposed to absolute destruction—the most part entirely voluntarily—for the maintenance of the integrity of the nation and the destruction of a relic of a barbaric age.

The comparatively weak South, with true American pluck, have fought in a bad cause with an endurance and courage such as the world has seldom seen, until land and people were reduced to almost utter waste and ruin.

When Italy draws the sword for national unity and independence against a powerful adversary, like Austria, she will go into the unequal contest with the example fresh before her of what the will of man has been able to bear and to do for four terrible years on the Western Continent. She will know the inspiring power of a great cause and of a popular enthusiasm on the masses of men; that no despotism can wring from unwilling subjects, or force from the plow and the field such hordes of wealth and such strong hands as the fire and passion of a noble cause brought home to the hearts of a nation. There is no force, whether of machinery or explosive material, or great wealth, or vast armies, like the force of human passion. The Italian Government, like our own, is already invoking the popular sympathy by the creation of volunteers under the heroic leader of the people—GARIBALDI. Much as these bodies are derided by old soldiers, the experience of our war shows what good troops they can be rendered, and what ardor their formation gives to the whole people for the struggle. If the Italians are beaten in their early battles, if their best young men perish on the battle-field and in the hospital, if their wealth is poured forth till gold disappears and every article of consumption commands immense prices, if disaster after disaster follow, they will still remember that unequaled endurance of the human will in the armies of the Union, which misfortune never shook, and defeat only set to a firmer and more tenacious purpose; which loss did not weaken, and which poverty and waste and the sacrifice of the best and noblest did but change to a more iron resolve; and they, too, will fight on till victory comes.

Perchance, too, we shall see similar effects from our experience on Austria and Prussia; but as their struggle will be less a popular than a dynastic or monarchical one, we cannot so reasonably expect such an elevation of the popular enthusiasm. There will be other more technical and professional influences on the contestants, provided they have studied closely the peculiarities of our struggle.

We see that already the Italian Government is put tingits iron-clads—which, with wise foresight, it had caused to be built in America—into a fighting trim. The troops and volunteers are collecting on the northern extremity of the Peninsula, and it is not an incredible supposition that one of our many coast expeditions with iron-clads and transports is to be initiated on the Adriatic, with GARIBALDI as its leader.

The Austrians follow our Southern rebels by lining the lagunes of Venice and the approaches to Trieste with torpedoes. Our war has demonstrated the vital importance of railroads, and it is not improbable that one of the first strokes of the Italian Government will be through some maritime expedition, as the road which connects Venetia with Vienna. Prussia also will aim first for the railways through Saxony, and then at the Bohemian connections. Like ours, the manœuvres will often be a struggle for railroads.

Our experience has demonstrated the immense importance of earthworks, the power of the improved rifle artillery, and the destructiveness of the shell. Whichever of the combatants most applies these lessons will have the best chance to win. In weapons Prussia is probably the best supplied, while of sharpshooters, Austria, owing to its mountain Tyrolese population, will have the most efficient corps. There is no doubt that this class of troops, in which at first the South were so superior, gave her an immense advantage. As to the weapon, we believe the opinion of most veteran American officers is in favor of a common breech-loading rifle, rather than of the new-fangled repeaters.

We may trust also that the European armies will learn of ours some lessons of a more

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ORPHEONIST FESTIVAL.—A number of boys and girls—probably 250 in all—took part in, and gave *eclat* yesterday afternoon to, Mr. JESSOPE HOPKINS' first "Spring-tide Singing Festival." These represent, inadequately we are informed, the labor of five years of enthusiastic devotion to choir singing, or at least to that branch of it which the young folk can represent. Mr. HOPKINS says in one of many circulars, "I have myself, in person, visited three asylums weekly since January 1; have been present at Orpheon meetings in New-York four times, and in Brooklyn and on Staten Island once each week, and have secured every note (of the music to be sung by our chorus) for full orchestra, having transposed the entire "Hallelujah Chorus" one note lower to suit the children's voices. This has been done without expense to the asylums, I having had the pleasure of paying the bills myself, supplying music, &c., besides being responsible for about $1,500 or $2,000 for the approaching festival." The festival referred to is the one of which we are now speaking. We are sorry to say that the attendance was poor. The capacious cellar of the Cooper Institute was not more than half filled.

Mr. HOPKINS is working, we hope, in a good cause. It is very necessary to have children taught music, very proper that even older people should have the opportunity of knowing the pleasure that may be drawn from that simple source. But in what Mr. HOPKINS has done so far we see Mr. HOPKINS conspicuously. He has worked undoubtedly for the Orpheons, but he has worked unquestionably for the young man. We need not say that that young man is Mr. HOPKINS. In the concert yesterday three of Mr. HOPKINS' compositions were performed. The number was not excessive. Heretofore we have had four or five. But where a gentleman makes a merit of his services to art he ought at least to sink himself, even if suspicion be the only weapon that may be used against him. Mr. HOPKINS' criticism of critics (and he has indulged in many) have been characterised by every quality which a practiced writer would have tried to avoid in any sort of altercation. By the lowness of his expressions, the meanness of his argument, the stupidity of his average range of thought, he has, long ago, placed himself beyond the pale of common courtesy. Yet, people seeing his energy, and admiring his enthusiasm, have thought that there might be something in the man. They have waited for the fruition which is not yet, but which perhaps may come. They will wait long; for the man who educates himself by decrying others is never likely to conquer opinion or lead the van.

These remarks would be inappropriate if they had not been provoked by the many silly circulars on the subject of this festival which Mr. HOPKINS has issued. We are sorry to add that they are justified also by the failure of the festival itself. The attendance yesterday was as mediocre as the performance. The children which Mr. HOPKINS parades before us have not been taught to sing. They shout more or less unanimously, and Mr. HOPKINS makes a noise with his baton on the substance nearest to him with a vain desire to bring them to time.

The artists who protected this unfortunate attempt were Signora BOSCHETTI, Signor ORLANDINI and Mr. S. B. MILLS. The orchestra was conducted by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS. Its duties consisted mainly in playing Mr. HOPKINS' compositions. The overture called "Manhood" has merit. It is clear and distinct in idea, but decidedly tedious in treatment.

Fine Arts.

The last portrait taken of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT was by GURNEY & SONS. It was reproduced in oil by that thoroughly conscientious and good artist, Mr. CONSTANT MEYER. We spoke of the picture at the time of its production, and it is not inappropriate to say, now, that copies of it in various forms can be procured from the photographers. The old hero has never been represented to better advantage. Every characteristic of his stern nature is reflected in his sun representation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 1.

NEW WAR TACTICS.

Washington has to-day been excessively dull, equal to midsummer stagnation. The only ripple of excitement that we have had was provoked by the Fenian news, giving an account of the novel military tactics and strategy of providing an army with ammunition trains. This new war feature puzzles the most profound military genius in our midst, and has suggested to certain incredulous critics that perhaps the whole thing, as we get the report to-night, is a huge hoax.

THE ASSASSINATION TESTIMONY.

I learn that there is a prospect that the House Judiciary Committee will make a report next week of the result of their investigations as to the alleged complicity of JEFF. DAVIS in the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN. Much of the testimony recently taken has been with reference to the antecedents and characters of the witnesses who are relied upon to make out a case against DAVIS. The testimony so far is damaging in the extreme to the witnesses thus relied upon, most of them being shown to be shameless characters and villains of the deepest dye.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

No business whatever was transacted in any of the public departments to-day, and there were no visitors at the President's house. Minute guns were fired about the time the funeral of Gen. SCOTT was taking place at West Point.

THE TARIFF.

It is said that two weeks will elapse before the Committee of Ways and Means will be ready to report the new Tariff Bill.

CONSULAR PRIVILEGES RESTORED.

The President has annulled the revocation of the exequatur of CLAUDIUS EDWARD HARRIOT, as Consul of Sweden and Norway, at New-York, and S. M. SVENSON, as Consul of the same Government at New-Orleans, and restored to them the right to exercise the functions and privileges heretofore granted as Consular officers. This act of the President is owing to the fact that representations have been made to him effectually relieving these gentlemen from the charges of unlawful and unfriendly conduct heretofore entertained against them.

THE BILL REGULATING PASSPORTS.

The President has approved the bill providing that hereafter passports shall be issued only to citizens of the United States.

THE MEMORY OF LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT.

Business is suspended in all the Government and municipal departments, and flags everywhere are at half-mast in respect to the memory of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT.

International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association.

ALBANY, Friday, June 1.

The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association met to-night at Tweddle Hall, ROBERT H. PRUYN, Chairman. Addresses were made by Hon. R. H. PRUYN, Rev. Messrs. CLARK, TAYLOR, and DOUGLASS, and a poem sang composed by ALFRED P. STREET. There was a large attendance present, and a pleasant meeting. They organize to-morrow, at 9:30 A. M., at Dr. CLARK'S church.

FUNERAL OF GEN. SCOTT.

The Last Sad Honors to the Departed Chieftain.

List of Distinguished Persons, Military, Political, and Civil.

Presence of Lieut.-Gen. Grant, the Vice-President and Speaker of the House.

TOUCHING SCENES AT THE CHAPEL.

The Procession, the Grave, and the Burial.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOB'S HOTEL, WEST POINT,
Friday, June 1, 1866.

The day is past and gone; so are Gen. GRANT, Gen. MEADE, Gen. HOWARD and several score of other Generals who came here to attend the funeral services in honor of the late Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, who was buried at this Post to-day in the cemetery beyond the hill. Of course the TIMES' readers will expect a detailed account of everything that has been done, of all the delay and pomp and ceremony, the grief of the mourners, the beauty of the scene, the circumstance of war, the detail of the procession, the solemnity of the service, the good, bad and indifferent surroundings of everything and everybody. Well, it shall be done—done as well as a poor tired specimen of a punster, whose head is mazed by the fibbertigibbity talk of several dozen damsels, whose back is tired with much standing, whose legs are weak with protracted tramping and whose inner stomach hasn't seen a ration in fourteen long and weary hours, can do it.

THE DAY.

That it was to be a pleasant, charming day we knew beforehand, as last evening the sun went down with a gorgeous promise of all that could be desired, and when this morning the earliest pencilings tinted the east we saw that the promise was to be fulfilled to the letter. And it was, for from the very first the sky has been clear, the air balmy, and the atmosphere as pure as that of the upper Heaven.

At an early hour the undertaker, and WILLIAM, the body servant of the late Gen. SCOTT, entered the room where the dead body lay. It was removed from the chilly box in which it was placed, and after careful preparation and dressing was laid away tenderly in its last home, the magnificent coffin of which I wrote you last evening. The lid was securely fastened down, and the bearers notified that the hour was come for its removal to the chapel. A sergeant and twelve enlisted men shouldered the heavy load, and with a tread that shook the stairs carried it down and out into the air. Col. BLACK, the Cadet Commandant, and the other gentlemen of the guard of honor, accompanied the remains, and with measured step the sacred burden was taken to the door of the building where so many times the veteran chieftain had led the responses and joined the devotions of the assembled cadets.

It would perhaps have been impracticable to do this earlier or at night, but it really seemed as if the dead body of a Lieutenant-General of the United States Army should have been taken across the West Point parade with more of a refinue than this. Had it been at night, when none save the twinkling stars could have looked on, it would have been different, but the curious eyes of strangers saw the meagre show, and unpleasant comments were made. To a thoughtful mind this was the most touching incident of the day. A perfectly clear sky arched the plain; the sun was not yet high; birds in remarkable numbers flew about the grass and sang from the branches of the trees; here and there a solitary soldier stood with wondering look; a few groups of visitors dotted the parade, and all else was hushed in sleep; while across the broad green slowly and sturdily marched the soldiers, bearing upon their strong arms all that remained of him who in earlier years was equal to a host of them. There was no one at the Chapel to receive the cortage—without form or ceremony the little troupe passed in. The door was closed behind them, and in the privacy of that holy place we will for the present leave them.

THE PEOPLE

that came at an early breakfast hour, say 6 A. M., were mainly residents of the country round about. They came by car and boat, and conveyances of various nature, not disdaining in many hundreds of cases the humble but reliable means provided by a Divine Providence for every well-constructed mortal. The hotels were uncomfortably full, the halls were crowded; every room was occupied by two or three uncomfortable guests, while many accommodated twice that number, and the parlors were taken for cots and beds of inferior construction. Unfortunately people in this country read the newspapers and believe them, and in consequence everybody knew not only that Gen. SCOTT'S funeral would be had on this occasion, but that Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and a host of other notables would be present. This, it seems, was sufficient to arouse the inhabitants of every city, town and hamlet, from which a day's journey would bring them to this American Mecca. The parade ground was well filled with promenaders, the chapel door was fringed with searchers after relics, the various walks about the Point were as cheerful with active walkers and talkers as in the palmiest day of the season. By 9 o'clock, when all the preliminaries at the chapel were completed, the doors were thrown open and the people notified that an opportunity was afforded them for taking a farewell look at the features of the deceased. This very naturally attracted a great many from the hotels, and enabled me to take a look at those who were left, and ascertain from the register who of note had arrived. A long list of Major-Generals, Brigadier-Generals, Colonels, Admirals, Commanders and Captains, Honorables, &c., &c., it would make if we cared to give them all, which we don't, but as space is valuable and they will all, or at least the most prominent of them, have to be mentioned in the funeral procession, it is hardly worth while to annoy them by a double publicity. Naturally, I desired first to ascertain what arrangements, if any, had been made by Gen. CULLUM for the funeral procession, the pall-bearers, &c., so for that purpose I called upon him. He had not yet made the arrangements. I then called at the Adjutant's office. A somewhat dignified and quite unnecessarily inquisitive orderly declined to grant me an entrance, but at another door I found another sentry with different orders, and I was ushered into the austere presence of the great BOTHUS. BOTHUS is a Captain in the army—a gentleman, scholar, writer and historian; beside that, he is very polite to the Press fraternity, and, of course, a good fellow. I asked for the order of the day detailing the order of the procession; he said it was not completed. I didn't like to tell him that I saw it on his desk, so with a strengthened disbelief in the accuracy of my eyesight, I retired in very good order.

Just at this moment Rev. Mr. WARREN, of Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J., came along. He was the pastor of Gen. SCOTT, who attended his Church while residing at Elizabeth. Mr. WARREN is a Scottish enthusiast on the subject of the old General's religious creed. Candor compelled me to state that I had never known that the General's strength lay in that direction, and that, not to put too fine a point upon it, he was quite profane. Mr. WARREN instantly reassured me on that point, and narrated a number of instances indicative of SCOTT'S thorough devotion to the cause of Christianity, and inner appreciation of the spirit of the Gospel. I told him he ought to preach a sermon on the religious faith and life of Gen. SCOTT, particularly dwelling upon the conversations which he seems to have been in the habit of holding with him on sacred topics. If at any time, therefore, our sacred libraries or Sunday School collections are enriched with a pamphlet of this nature, I desire to have the credit of a part of it—at least as much as the boy has who blows the organ bellows. Mr. WARREN, however, authenticates the report that the General declined to join the Church, when "just after the Mexican war" he had his more serious attention directed to such matters, lest it should be charged that he was courting political support. Accompanied by the reverend gentleman I went into the chapel. Major-Gen. CULLUM, the Post-Superintendent, had consented that the newspaper people should be admitted to the chapel before the arrival of the procession, but directed that they should occupy the little gallery to the right of the pulpit. Thither we climbed, and found when there that a well-built man of six feet six inches could easily walk from the floor of the gallery, which was positively draped with the funeral colors. We mounted a bench, and then stood on top of the bench, when the

ARRANGEMENTS ON THE CHAPEL

with its sacred deposit, gleaming trophies and appropriate drapery was revealed to us. Those who are familiar with the appearance of the chapel will recall the decorations at the sides and over the chancel; the cannon set into the wall, and the black-painted seats; and the gallery breathed with the fear conquered by the old Son of the army. To these was added such effect as could be made by a grouping of the American colors, the draping with black and white of the gallery, and a display of beautifully arranged flowers from the garden of Mrs. Chaplain PARSONS. At the end of the central aisle, directly in front of the chancel on an extemporized platform rested the cloth-covered coffin, on which were placed wreaths of flowers and green, by the hand of filial affection and friendship. The lid was thrown back and the pallid countenance of the great chieftain was before us. Fortunately the combined action of nature and art had done much during the night. The forehead was as pure and free from wrinkles as that of a child, the eyes seemed more full, the mouth was very natural, and the color that peculiar pale white during the later years of the General's life characterized his face in repose. Dressed in an ordinary suit of black there was none of the imposing display that many expected to see, the only indication of his profession being the national flag, which was effectively wrapped about him. At the head and foot stood the gentlemen of the Guard of Honor, in full uniform. Perfect quiet reigned in the chapel, and for the first time since the General died there seemed to be an element of solemnity befitting the chamber where death was present. While the body was at the hotel there was constant necessity of chaare, a constant coming and going of curious visitors, and other interruptions which rendered the desirable privacy and quiet a matter of impossibility. Here this was changed. The undertaker had taken his last liberty with the sacred form; the beautiful flag of his country shrouded the patriot soldier from the touch of mortal hand thenceforth, and, as if in peaceful sleep, the old man lay before us, quiet, calm and noble. The position assigned us enabled us to see everybody and everything, and we were particularly struck by the action and manner of those who crowded in to

SEE THE BODY.

The arrangements at the door were excellent. No matter how great the crowd might be outside, there was at no time an unpleasant pressure inside. Old men and boys, venerable women and fashionable girls, soldiers and civilians, gentlemen and boors, schools and delegations, took their several turns, and walked lightly up the broad aisle, paused a moment at the head of the bier, looked at the well-remembered features of the old hero, and passed soberly out at the rear door. Several old soldiers who had fought under SCOTT years and years ago, long before the majority of those who read this were born or dreamed of, stopped a long time at the side of the coffin, and while their trembling limbs yielded gladly to the assistance of the staff, their shaking hands wiped away the floods of tears that blinded their aged eyes and coursed down their furrowed cheeks. The majority, however, were peoplewho had never seen the General before, and availed themselves of the opportunity to "do" the Point and see the funeral at the same time. Some came in with easy tread, removed reverentially the hat, looked for a moment at the pale face that met their downward gaze, and passed out quietly; others entered as if at a theatre, stared at the trophies on the walls, stared still more at the uniformed officers of the Guard of Honor, looked curiously at the venerable form, stumbled over the edge of the platform and got out of the further door as best they could; the ladies lingered a greater length of time; many boys and children were in the train and a notable number of poor people. At about 11½ o'clock the Cadet Corps entered at a quickstep, in double file, marched up the broad aisle together, looked at the face of their late friend and General, and then dividing into two files, marched, the one out at the right side, the other at the left. The Cadets, this year, are a fine looking body of men, and, as they performed this part of their day's duty, they presented an appearance at once beautiful and suggestive.

While this ceremony was going on, we returned to the hotel, where, at the moment, the

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

had arrived. The gentlemen were at once ushered into the parlor by Head Centre PAULL, who has charge of the Hotel de Ros, and knows how to keep it and charge for it. The honorable members are but common mortals like the rest of us, and after a prolonged trip it was not to be wondered at that they were very dirty and very tired. There were but few rooms at their disposal, so they were compelled to resort to all sorts of little dodges by which to find the "ways and means" for cleanliness, a quality which stands in my books next to godliness, and trenches a little on the aforesaid. For instance, when I came to my room (No. 5) I found a cheerful colored man by the bed, vigorously dusting the coat of an exceedingly stalwart and jolly-visaged personage, who was libating at my washstand in the most domesticated manner. I soon ascertained that the party was no less a genius than Gen. SCHENCK, of the House, formerly of the army, and last year head of the Examining Board at West Point. The General is great on military occupation, and I fired a friendly shot and fell back. In half an hour after I went to my room again and found the same colored brother at work in the same manner on the coat of no other than Mr. SCUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House, who, knowing Gen. SCHENCK'S lead in social and domestic paths to be a safe one, had followed suit. In this way Mr. ROE, through his adjutant, Mr. PAULL, managed to accommodate his guests, while RYAN, the steward, prepared a superb lunch for them, with "trimmings," in the basement. Quite naturally we all went to the basement, where, I am pleased to state, Gen. SCHENCK and Speaker COLFAX made the amplest return for the meagre facilities my room afforded them. At this time it was announced that

GEN. GRANT AND STAFF,

with a large number of officers, had arrived, and that the entire party had assembled in the parlor, where presently Major-Gen. CULLUM and Staff would call to pay their respects to the Congressional delegation. The word spread rapidly, and before the Senators and Representatives could reach the parlor, it was known all over the Point that Gen. GRANT was there. Instantly and pell-mell the people rushed to the hotel. Men and women and children forgot the dead Lieutenant-General in their anxiety to see the living, and the curious and suggestive spectacle for the first time in history was presented of a parade-ground at one end of which were death, and rank, and quiet, and a formal guard, while at the other were life, and rank, and tumult, and an enthusiastic crowd of eager worshippers. Death in the end may be the stronger for it draws to it all mankind, but on this occasion life and its attractions held the trump card, and won the game of applause and adulation. Presently the door opened and Major-Gen. CULLUM entered, followed by the entire Staff, as herewith given:

Francis L. Guenther, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Captain Fifth Artillery; Robert Catlin, Brevet First Lieutenant and Second Lieutenant, U. S. A., Assistant Professor of Geography, History and Ethics.

Henry L. Kendrick, A. M., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.

Leonard Lewis, Brevet Major, U. S. A., Captain Third Artillery, Principal Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.

Franklin B. Hamilton, First Lieutenant Third Artillery, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.

Joseph D. Kellogg, Captain U. S. Army, Brevetss Gittings, Brevet Major U. S. A. and First Lieutenant Third Artillery, Assistant Professors of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Albert E. Church, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics.

Herbert A. Hascall, Captain Fifth Artillery, Principal Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

George A. Kensel, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain Fifth Artillery; Stephen C. Lyford, Captain of Ordnance; Edward R. Warner, Brevet Lieutenant

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Observations in the City—Departmental Distribution—Departure of the Detailed Drew—Destination of the Detailed Men—Departure of the Detailed Men—Arrival of Gen. Scott—Movements of the Generals—Departure of Major Gen. Wool—Arrival of Gen. Lander—Movements of the Generals—Departure of Major Gen. Wool—Arrival of Gen. Scott—Movements of the Generals—Departure of Major Gen. Scott—Movements of the Generals—Departure of Major Gen. Scott—Movements of the Generals—Departure of Major

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

New-York, May 31, 1866.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
6s, 1881, Registered			New 7-30s		
6s, 1881, Coupon			7-30s, 1st Issue		
5s, 10-40s, Registered			7-30s, 2d Issue		
5s, 10-40s, Coupon			7-30s, 3d Issue		
6s, Currency			Compound Int. Notes, May		
6s, Gold, Registered			Compound Int. Notes, June		
6s, Gold, Coupon			Compound Int. Notes, July		
5s, Currency			Compound Int. Notes, Aug.		
7-30s, 1st Issue			Compound Int. Notes, Sept.		
7-30s, 2d Issue			Compound Int. Notes, Oct.		
7-30s, 3d Issue			Compound Int. Notes, Nov.		
Old 7-30s			Compound Int. Notes, Dec.		

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling,

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

BANKERS—THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.

OFFICES: NO. 4 CULLUM-ST., LONDON.

NEW-YORK AGENCY, NO. 20 PINE-ST.

The Agency of the LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited) is prepared to buy and sell Bills of Exchange, to issue Letters of Credit, to advance upon Consignments to the Company, collect and remit Moneys, and to do a general Exchange, Commission and Agency Business.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, (Limited.)

Per Procuration JAMES PURDON,

Per Procuration AUGUSTUS WIGGIN.

J. EUSLOW DUMONT. ROBERT S. DUMONT.

J. DUMONT & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 40 Exchange-place,

NEW-YORK.

Particular attention given to mining and petroleum stocks. Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The interest due on the bonds of this Company June 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, over the National Bank of the Republic, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1866.

ALBERT G. STEBBINS & CO.,

NO. 5 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS AVAILABLE IN EVERY PART OF THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CITY OF BROOKLYN BONDS!

The compliments are tendered for the old discredited and illegal bonds of the City of Brooklyn, will be made on and after June 2, 1866. All parties having coupons and bonds of the denomination of $1,000 or $500, due and payable, or cash, will receive the same on presentation at

No. 2 Wall-st.

All bonds not represented in this compromise settlement, issued under the "Water Bonds" Act will be strictly ignored by the City of Brooklyn.

J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway,

Special Agent, City of Brooklyn.

OFFICE OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 214 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company, held at the office, No. 214 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., the following Directors were unanimously elected:

JAMES BRYCE, JOHN ARCHINCLOSS,

JONAH CRANE, OLIVER S. CARTER,

RICH. H. BLATCHFORD, WILLIAM BARTON,

CALEB SWAN, OLIVER H. SHEPARD,

JEFFREY HALE, JOHN C. HOPPER,

DANIEL S. PEARING, SIDNEY BROOKS,

CHARLES WILLIAMS, HENRY PARISH,

WM. WHITERIGHT, JOHN BENDA,

WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, ABRAHAM B. LYMAN,

JOSHUA J. HENRY, HENRY G. RICE.

AUGUSTUS CIVILL,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors JAMES BRYCE was unanimously reelected President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the Sheldon and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M. (unless previously redeemed.)

Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.

Certificate No. 22, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 25 shares.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAST NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.

The undersigned, in pursuance of the decree rendered upon the 19th day of May, 1866, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale, under and by the terms of which the property and franchises of the Company will be sold at public auction on the 9th day of July next.

All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who wish to protect their interest at such sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 25th day of June next.

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

G. W. STANTON, Jr.,

WILLIAM H. NELSON, } Committee.

JOHN ELLIOTT, }

UNITED STATES TREASURY,

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, issued by the Treasury Department, falling due in the months named, will be paid, if presented for that purpose with the accrued interest on presentation at this office. Interest on such certificates will cease on the 31st of May, inst. Certificates must be accompanied by a schedule, showing the number, date of issue and accrued interest at the time of payment.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES will also be redeemed on presentation at par and accrued interest, when the same shall be accompanied by a schedule as above designated.

H. R. VAN DYCK,

Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

THERE ARE DELINQUENT LOANS OF THE STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, June 21, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:

Certificate No. 31, in name of Gen. Bliss, for 500 shares.

Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 156 shares.

Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.

Certificate No. 2, in name of C. Rothmiller, 100 shares.

By order of Board of Directors.

R. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SAGINAW VALLEY LAND SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Those holding certificates of stock not transferred on the books to their name are requested to present the same at the office of the Company, No. 44 Wall-st., on or before the 15th day of July next, when the books will be closed and F. M., and transfer the same, as the books will be closed after that date, with a view of making a division of the property of the Company among its stockholders, pursuant to an act of the Legislature passed at its late session. The property will be divided as represented on the books at that date. By order of the Board. JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary, No. 10, Wall-st., Room No. 6.

OFFICE OF THE

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 26, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, in the evening at 7½ o'clock P. M., and closing at 9 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, June 21.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—To facilitate business, persons on the Scrip Stock due June 1, will be received at the Company's office from FRIDAY, June 1, to MONDAY, June 4, inclusive, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., when the Stock will be issued. Scrip not paid within such period will bear interest from and after the 1st day of June, and no transfers can be made thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY,

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Milwaukee, on the 4th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 30th day of June, and opened on the 5th day of July next.

CHAS. H. GILMAN, Sec'y.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE No. 2 MARKET-ST., JERSEY CITY, May 29, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, at 12 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RATHBONE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COAL CO., No. 27 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866, at 12 M., at which time there will be an election of five Directors to serve for the ensuing year. Polls will be open from 10½ P. M. to 2 P. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 11th of June, inclusive.

CHAS. M. SCHOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIDELITY INSURANCE CO., No. 191 BROADWAY, May 22, 1866.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at t. office MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 P. M. G. W. PRATT, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 8 Beekman-st. Room No. 5, Antelope over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

NO. 46 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

BUYS AND SELLS

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES of every description, not listed in the Stock Exchanges.

TELEGRAPH

AND

EXPRESS STOCKS.

ALL TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS ON HAND READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

DEPEW & POTTER,

BANKERS,

NO. 8 BROAD-STREET,

NEW-YORK,

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers and others.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to draft draft.

All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.

Collections made on all points.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER.

(Late Secretary of State.)

LIPPMANN & HILLERY,

BANKERS, NO. 2 BROAD-ST.,

Members of New-York Stock Exchange,

DEALERS IN

EXPRESS

AND

TELEGRAPH STOCKS.

All the various issues bought and sold, and cash advances made.

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,

AND

No. 9 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travellers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits,

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

HAVE REMOVED FROM

NO. 7 RUE DE LA PAIX

TO

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 63 Wall-st.,

have letters of credit for travellers use in Europe, and bills on the Rothschilds of London, Paris, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

GEORGE MOSELEY,

COLLECTOR AND DISBURSING OFFICER,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Established in 1837.

Notes, drafts or accounts collected, and remittances for collections promptly made.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK PETROLEUM GAS AND HEATING COMPANY,

Books for subscriptions to the capital stock of this Company are now open at the Banking office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 348 Broadway.

This is a fixed gas, the same as that manufactured from coal, and is being introduced for the purpose of lighting, coloss, and cost to furnished for about one-third the present price of coal gas. Rental, 10 per cent. on subscribing, the balance in 30, 60 and 90 days after notice that one-half of the capital stock has been subscribed.

T. E. VAN BUREN, President.

J. NELSON LUCKEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That a call for fifty ($50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the books of the Company on the 15th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.

Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.

In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August.

Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the office of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Dale-st., on the open from 11 A. M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspectors may deem necessary to receive the votes of stockholders presenting themselves.

The transfer book will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 31st day of May, 1866, to 10 A. M. on the 11th day of June.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, 8th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

William S. Herriman,	Robert L. Kennedy,
Oliver Lorge,	James M. Halsey,
Talbot Olyphant,	LeGrand B. Cannon,
Edward J. Woolsey,	John L. Aspinwall,
G. Talbot Olyphant,	James R. Taylor,
Samuel B. Schieffelin,	Thomas Dickson.
Abiel A. Low,	

G. DeP. Grant

and at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of Certificates of Indebtedness issued under acts of Congress, approved March 3 and 17, 1863, that the Secretary of the Treasury is accordance with said acts and the terms of said certificates, is prepared to redeem before maturity all Certificates of Indebtedness which fall due in June, July or August 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before May 31, and said Certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation for this Department with interest only to the said 31st inst.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 15, 1866.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of this Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st until the 14th day of June, 1866.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 15, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, June 13, 1866, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 5th day of May and opened on the 19th day of June.

J. F. D. LANIER, President.

FRANCIS H. TOWL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE DIRECtors of this institution for the ensuing year, and a large inspectorate of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 119 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 4, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES HAMILTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURGH GASLIGHT COMPANY, Brooklyn, May 15, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Williamsburgh Gaslight Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, June 4, next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 4th of June, inclusive.

C. V. BLOODGOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 7 Broadway, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1866.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 7 Broadway, on June 4, next, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of

ISAAC BELL, President.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY, No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 23 William-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., in accordance with article two of the by-laws.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

MAY 23, 1866.

NEW-YORK AND ORO FINE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for 13 trustees of said Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866, at which time will be opened from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1866.

S. G. HAY, Secretary.

DOMESTIC MUTUAL COMPANY OF MANHATTAN, No. 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Company will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, on MONDAY, June 4, at 12 o'clock M., in accordance with Article 7 of the by-laws.

May 24, 1866. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE Committee of the Trustee Railway will be held on Noon No. 1 thereon, on MONDAY next, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. E. DE PEYSTER, Chairman.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUNTY BONDS purchased at best rates. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 61 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1866.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the Company, FRIDAY, June 1, from the Trust Stock, and so much of the Scrip Stock as has been paid.

The Transfer Books will be closed FRIDAY, the 25th inst., and reopened MONDAY, June 4.

By order of the Board of Directors,

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, May 25, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of four per cent. (free of Government tax) payable on and after June 1.

The transfer books will be closed from May 26 to June 1.

A. E. SILLIMAN, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,

ON SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000,

BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS.—FERNANDO BENDER and GEORGE JAY against BRADISH JOHNSON, CHAS. WILSON, his wife and PETER LYNCH.—In pursuance of an order of sale in the above County in the above-entitled action, I, THEODORE STUYVESANT, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of June, A. D., 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the leases and premises described in said judgment-order—that is to say, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, distant one hundred and ninety-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of said One Hundred and Fifteenth-street and the First-avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with the First-avenue, one hundred and thirty-nine (139) feet ten (10) inches; thence in a southeasterly direction seventy-three (73) feet eleven (11) inches to a point distant eighty-five (85) feet four (4) inches northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street; thence southerly and parallel with the First-avenue, eighty-five (85) feet four (4) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street; thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning; together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.—Dated May 18, 1866.

THEODORE STUYVESANT, Referee.

Chambers-st.

my19-law3w5aW DAVID LEVY, Plaintiff's Att'y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MATTHEW NELSON, plaintiff, against DAVID WATTS, ISAAC A. CRARE, DIXON A. GIVEN and G. D. DOUGLAS, defendants.—To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated April 19, 1866.

VAN VORST & BEARDSLEY,

Plaintiff's Attorneys,

No. 196 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of May, 1866. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEY,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

(Effective at request—stamp cancelled.)

my2-law6w

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES E. SWAIN and ELIZA THOMPSON.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.—United States revenue stamp to be cancelled before service.)—To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated April 19, 1866.

VAN VORST & BEARDSLEY,

Plaintiff's Attorneys,

No. 196 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of May, 1866. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEY,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR PAIR OF coach horses, 7 and 9 years old, unbroken to harness and saddle; 16¾ hands high; warranted sound and kind; also, a pair of dapple-gray carriage horses, 16 hands high, 7 years old, perfectly sound, kind and gentle; also, a fine saddle horse, 16 hands high, 7 years old, a splendid jumper; also, a fine bay horse, 16¾ hands high, 7 years old, warranted sound and kind

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany, sailing from New-York, from Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Canal-st.

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.....16th June.

WESTERN METROPOLIS, [illegible] SAXONIA, [illegible] tons, 1,000 horse power.....23d June.

MERO, [illegible] F. W. G. FURBER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.....30th June.

ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.....19th July.

Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 25; November 8, 22; December 12, 27.

Sailing dates FROM BREMEN: June 9, [illegible]; July 14; August 4, 18; September 1, 15; October 6, 20; November 3, 17; December 1, 15; October 31; November 14, 28; December 12.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

FROM NEW-YORK TO BREMEN—Cabin passage, $120; second cabin, $80; steerage, $77 50.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE—Cabin passage, $120; second cabin, $80; steerage, $77 50.

RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $200; second cabin, $120 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to

RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 61 Beaver-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	2,400	(Gree.
SCOTLAND	2,400	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,200	Prowse.
RELVEDA	2,200	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	2,200	Grogan.
ERIN	2,200	Carling.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,200	Lawrs.
GUERNSEY	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	2,166	Chambers
PRAGUE	2,200	(Building)
GERMANY	3,100	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

SCOTLAND, SATURDAY, June 2 AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon, the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 203 Pearl-st.

E. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North side of Canal-st., sailing at Falmouth, on the following days, as follows:

FULTON, R. SAMUELS.....Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, R. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, R. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.

These steamers are built in water-tight compartments, and are supplied with patent steering apparatus.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$90 00

Through tickets to London, $6 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed thereof, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT PORT HARBOR

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX, N. S., AND PORT HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 30.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 27.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, June 2
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, June 16
LAFAYETTE.....LEBARIS.....SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, July 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either cabin.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad ticket, which will entitle them to be conveyed to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mail.

CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....June 2
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....June 9
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....June 16
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....June 23

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin.....$120 | Steerage.....$35
First Cabin to London.....125 | Steerage to London.....40
First Cabin to Paris.....145 | Steerage to Paris.....60

Rates of passage by Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $80; steerage, $30.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—THE STEAMship CITY OF CORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 46, North River, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, at noon on WEDNESDAY, June 6. Rates of passage: First cabin, $80; steerage, $30, payable in currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMSHIP FERREIRE FOR BREST and Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, June 9, at 9 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock.

The new steamship VILLE DE PARIS will follow the PEREIRE, and sail June 16.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND THE IRISH PORTS.—The favorite steamers of the ANCHOR LINE.

BRITANNIA, SATURDAY, June 2.
HIBERNIA, SATURDAY, June 16.
CALEDONIA, SATURDAY, June 30.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin: Cabin, $80 and $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from this port to New-York, $22. For further information, apply at the Company's office.

FRANCIS MacDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 61 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. HARRIS, Commander, Will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MORRO CASTLE follows June 13.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

WEEKLY LINE.

PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. SAYER.
GEN. SAVIER.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

PASSAGE TO SAVANNAH.....$20
Cabin passage.....$20
Steerage passage.....$10

The elegant and favorite steamer

HERMAN LIVINGSTON

will leave on THURSDAY, June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 37 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 49 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., PIONEER LINE.

Cabin passage.....$15
Freight 10 cents per barrel, cost, 10 cents per foot.

EVERY SATURDAY.

The new and fine-class steamship

TYBEE,

Capt. ISAAC CROWELL,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 9.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 10 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & CAMMAL.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P.M.
Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Rector-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

The fast and favorite steamships

SLIDDER ADDISON, Commander, sails June 2.
MISSOURI, LEARY, Commander, sails June 9.

FREIGHTS AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Through tickets issued to the interior.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH.

MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.

The favorite steamship VIRGO will sail from Pier No. 14 N. R., foot of Wall-st., on THURSDAY, June 7.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The A 1 steamship STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched as above from Pier No. 9 North River, foot of Wall-st.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 79 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 269 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 61 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamships leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 2.—ARIZONA, MAGUIRE, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.

JUNE 16.—NORTHERN LIGHT, WEIR, connecting with BALTIMORE, LORENZO.

JUNE 30.—NEW-YORK, GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, FARNSWORTH.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 2d and 16th connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 16th for Central American Ports; and 1st of July for Guaymas.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. E. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA, ON THE 1ST AND 16TH OF EACH MONTH.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class.....$150 | Second-class.....$100 | Third-class.....$75

To arrive:

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the first-class steamship

SANTIAGO DE CUBA,

GEORGE W. BERRY, Commander,

On THURSDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock, noon.

From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Jay-st.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have passed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorable line of California steamers.

For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

The splendid U. S. steamship

WHITEHALL, Capt. HENRY HOOG,

is loading at Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Rector-st., and will sail SATURDAY, June 2, at 4 P. M.

Goods delivered in the Richmond Basin.

Tickets, saloon, on accommodating terms. Goods forwarded to the interior. Shippers will do well to call before engaging elsewhere. Agents at Richmond, BRIDGFORD & PETERS. Agents at Norfolk, CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 31, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH.

EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

SAVANNAH, Capt. KING.

EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEBBERD & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.

Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

All departures touch at Annapolis; those of 1st and 16th connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 16th for Central American Ports; and 1st of July for Guaymas.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. E. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA, ON THE 1ST AND 16TH OF EACH MONTH.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class.....$150 | Second-class.....$100 | Third-class.....$75

To arrive:

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the first-class steamship

SANTIAGO DE CUBA,

GEORGE W. BERRY, Commander,

On THURSDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock, noon.

From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Jay-st.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have passed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorable line of California steamers.

For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

The splendid U. S. steamship

WHITEHALL, Capt. HENRY HOOG,

is loading at Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Rector-st., and will sail SATURDAY, June 2, at 4 P. M.

Goods delivered in the Richmond Basin.

Tickets, saloon, on accommodating terms. Goods forwarded to the interior. Shippers will do well to call before engaging elsewhere. Agents at Richmond, BRIDGFORD & PETERS. Agents at Norfolk, CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships RAPPAHANNOCK, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

From Pier No. 26 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. E. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA, ON THE 1ST AND 16TH OF EACH MONTH.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class.....$150 | Second-class.....$100 | Third-class.....$75

To arrive:

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the first-class steamship

SANTIAGO DE CUBA,

GEORGE W. BERRY, Commander,

On THURSDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock, noon.

From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Jay-st.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have passed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorable line of California steamers.

For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

The splendid U. S. steamship

WHITEHALL, Capt. HENRY HOOG,

is loading at Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Rector-st., and will sail SATURDAY, June 2, at 4 P. M.

Goods delivered in the Richmond Basin.

Tickets, saloon, on accommodating terms. Goods forwarded to the interior. Shippers will do well to call before engaging elsewhere. Agents at Richmond, BRIDGFORD & PETERS. Agents at Norfolk, CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 31, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH.

EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

SAVANNAH, Capt. KING.

EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEBBERD & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.

Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

All departures touch at Annapolis; those of 1st and 16th connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 16th for Central American Ports; and 1st of July for Guaymas.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Importance of Providing Immediately Land Accommodations for Convalescent Immigrants — Medical Director Smith's Plan of Operations—Registrar Harris' Report in London—No Cholera in the City—Other Matters.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday, the subject of the cholera ships having been taken up, President SCHULTZ, from the Committee which was recently appointed to confer with the Quarantine Commission and the Commissioners of Emigration, said: The Committee upon a place for the detention of convalescent passengers from cholera ships, after repeated meetings, arrived at the conclusion that Coney Island is the most suitable place; we had a consultation with the Supervisors of Gravesend; but these persons objected to the landing of any sick person there under any circumstances, and declined to make any transfer of the lease, notwithstanding our offer of every assurance that the place should be kept unobjectionably. Mr. SCHULTZ read a letter from Messrs. LOUIS, RAE & LORD, attorneys whom the Supervisors of Gravesend have employed, and this letter he viewed as a threat. This is the spirit which the Committee has encountered on all sides in the action of the Lower Bay. We have promised every guarantee against contagion. Knowing that the people, through the Courts, are ready to enjoin us, I went to Washington, and was there treated with the greatest courtesy; but I may not properly now report the result of my visit. The Joint Commissions having the management of health matters in the Lower Bay are acting in perfect harmony, and are supported by the entire public, with only Long Island, Staten Island and New-Jersey opposed; yet the hostility of the inhabitants of these three islands is a barrier which we have not been able to remove, because they have made it unsafe to attempt a landing near their abodes. The officers of the hospital-ships have feared assassination in the event of any attempt to take convalescents to their shores. This is the inhumanity of our neighbors down the Bay. It is manifest that the time must come, and that at no remote day, when the Commissioners will be forced to the alternative of providing land accommodations for convalescent immigrants, or seizing a part of Coney Island under the right of eminent domain. Nature made us a spot for a Quarantine at Sandy Hook, but New-Jersey stands in the way. The next best place is Staten Island, but the Islanders turn our buildings and threaten assassination. As a last resort, Coney Island may answer as a place for the detention of well passengers.

Dr. SMITH, Sanitary Superintendent, replying to Mr. ACTON, said he had not been requested, nor was it his province, to give an opinion as to what he should do if other cholera ships should arrive within a day or two, remarked that he had no means of accommodating another patient. We have one ship under repairs, but she cannot be made ready under four days. Our vessels are without boats, so that there may be no means of escape. But you may give us a navy, and I will answer; we must have a navy. And where there is pure running water, if you keep the well passengers on these ships, where they are liable to come in contact with cholera patients' clothing, they must necessarily take the disease. Seven hundred persons are now crowded on the ships.

Mr. BURROUGHS said: Up to last Winter the Legislature was opposed to setting apart any place to be used except by their passengers; and I, myself, was told if I had sick persons to attend to them on shipboard; and I am thus cast by the people at Long Island on the one hand, and of Staten Island on the other, who care for nothing but themselves. The care of the well passengers has never been considered. I believe cholera is just as quarantinable to-day as it ever was; but there is no use in upon which I may be done. These people do not take cholera until they get on board the ship. The Germans bring it with them, and the Irish take it. In some forms it is portable; but I do not believe it remains in the system longer than ten days. It may remain in the clothing, and it is a well-known fact that persons in the open air do not take the disease as rapidly as those who are confined. Coney Island is the place now for a hospital, and it is inhuman to prevent it from being used for the purpose. I speak of Gravesend because it is so close to the channel. I live on Staten Island, and have no desire to do anything to offend the people there; but I do desire to state the truth, and it is true that if a patient were landed among them, there would be such a howl as you have never heard.

Dr. PARKER—Gentlemen, you cannot take cholera save by coming directly in contact with the poison. The poison is not dangerous, but the lines is. Take these poor fellows out into the open air, wash them, destroy their old clothing, put clean clothes upon them, give them something to eat and let them go, they could then enter your family or my family without danger. Ship-fever and cholera are very similar in their mode of propagation. I remember when Bellevue Hospital was crowded with this disease. The beds were full; the floors were covered; and when we went into the building in the morning we could not get along without stepping over their dead bodies. When we could do nothing else we consumed to put up some tents in the open air and let the poor fellows take their chances there. Every one of them recovered. In another instance a ship drifted ashore in the North River, with 84 cases on board. They were taken out upon the bank and they recovered. I tell you, gentlemen, we don't take cholera from the person. Why, I go as a physician from one family to another, immediately from a visit to a cholera patient into your house. Do I carry cholera with me? No! But if you take one of these well persons from the ship without changing his clothing and cleansing him, you are not safe. Take a place somewhere, I do not care if it is not one-fourth as large as the City Park, where they may be washed, and they may go next day about their business, providing they have entirely new clothing.

Mr. SCHULTZ—The whole matter will be thoroughly discussed to-morrow. If we can thwart the cholera now, I believe we shall be safe. It may be necessary to do some seemingly rash thing. If we do not now succeed—within the next five or six days—all our work will be useless. I want the members of this Board, therefore, to come here prepared to sustain the action of the Committee, whether in reputation or in pocket.

[It may be proper to remark that the representatives of the Press are under a pledge not to disclose the time or the precise action which the Board of Health intend to take in securing proper quarantine grounds.—REPORTER.]

DR. SMITH'S PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

Dr. STEPHEN SMITH, Director of Hospitals, sent in the following plan, which was read and ordered on file:

The Board of Health has directed that several buildings be provided for the temporary residence of those families whose apartments will require cleansing. The Battery Barracks have been placed in good condition and can be used for this purpose. Four other buildings, eligibly located, have been selected, but it has not been deemed advisable to take possession of them until there is an emergency. The capacity of the Battery Barracks is such that there need be no undue pressure should the notice to remove families be summary.

CHOLERA HOSPITALS.

The City has been divided into six Hospital Districts: First, embracing the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards; Second, including the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards; Third, embracing the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Eighth and Ninth Wards; Fourth, including the Sixteenth, Fifteenth and Fourteenth Wards; Fifth, including the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards below Fifty-ninth-street; Sixth, embracing all the territory above Fifty-ninth-street.

In the First District two hospitals have been opened: one at the Battery and one at Five Points. Both are ready for occupation. Other buildings have been selected for this purpose, but they have not yet been opened.

RULES OF CHOLERA HOSPITALS.

The physician-in-chief of each hospital district will be responsible for the good management of the hospital in his district.

He shall certify to all requisitions made by the resident physician for medical and hospital supplies.

He shall visit each hospital in his district at least once each day, and personally examine and direct its medical and general management.

From the minutes of each hospital he will make a report each morning, embracing the following facts, viz.: The number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital within the preceding twenty-four hours.

RESIDENT PHYSICIANS.

The resident physicians under the physician-in-chief shall have the immediate medical and general management of the hospitals under his charge.

He shall make requisitions on the chief of hospitals for medical and hospital supplies, subject to the approval of the Physician-in-Chief of the District, and shall specify the name, amount and kind of each article required, and also the amount of each article in hand.

He shall keep or cause to be kept an accurate medical history of each patient admitted, specifying the name, age, sex, nativity, occupation, residence, symptoms and treatment.

He shall prescribe all medicines to be administered to patients in a book kept for that purpose, each formula being entered in full, and the name of each patient shall be written with the prescription, and the time and mode of administration shall be accurately specified.

HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

It shall be the duty of the Steward, under the direction of the Resident Physician, to have charge of all medical and hospital stores, to superintend the details of nursing, cooking, washing and cleaning. He shall compound all prescriptions entered in the prescription book by the Resident Physician, and personally superintend the administration of each prescription according to the written directions of the Resident Physician.

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

In reporting these rules to the Board of Health, Dr. SMITH says: "I have been waited upon by a representative of the Homœopathic County Medical Society, to whom I explained the regulations that would be adopted in the medical and general management of the Hospital. I have not since had any communication from that Society."

It does not appear that these rules have been adopted with the intention of keeping homœopathic physicians out of the cholera hospitals; but it was well known when they were written that they would have that effect. All physicians are compelled to practice by the same rule, and those who cannot practice by this rule are necessarily excluded.

OUR MORTUARY REPORTS IN LONDON.

President SCHULTZ introduced the following letter:

GENERAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
SOMERSET HOUSE, May 16, 1866.

MY DEAR DR. HARRIS: The Registrar General, you will see, has already made use of your weekly tables, and

[illegible] to direct them to be forwarded regularly.

He will send copies of his weekly return, which will keep you informed of what is going on in London, Liverpool and our other chief cities.

I congratulate you on what you have done.

Will you state whether your returns of deaths is for the whole population of 1,396,000 or for that part only (800,000) at census of 1861. The number of deaths annual for Lon. 000.

Will you kindly send a copy of the act of the Legislature stated in your former, which we are complying with a view to improvements in our own.

I am delighted my dear Dr. HARRIS, to be associated with you in our Sanitary duties; and feel certain [illegible] will be pleased to hear from you.

You must keep us informed of your work, in which we take the deepest interest.

Dear Doctor, my dear Dr. HARRIS,

Yours, &c., W. FARR.

NO CHOLERA IN THE CITY.

Secretary CLARK read the following gratifying note to the President:

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT,
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1866.

Jackson S. Schultz, Esq., President Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: The returns handed to me to-day from the two cases reported at this office yesterday as similar to cholera, have been thoroughly investigated, and the evidence adduced shows that neither of them was cholera.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. E. HARRIS, Sanitary Superintendent.

Dr. SWEENEY then presented a tabular report showing the number of cholera patients treated on board the hospital ship from the 20th of April to the 26th of May, inclusive, and their nationality. The following is an epitome of the tables:

Nativity.	Number of Patients.	Of Cholera.
England	30	3
Ireland	32	3
Scotland and America	3	2
Germany	9	1
Denmark	1	1
France	1	1
Sweden	1	1
Austria	1	1
Italy	1	1
Total	179	175
Of whom died		58

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF MILK.

The following interesting report was read and referred to the Sanitary Committee:

Dr. E. B. Dalton, Sanitary Superintendent of the Board of Health:

SIR: I would report to you the following practices, and respectfully ask what action can be taken in the premises:

There are many persons living in the upper portions of the City, in fact all around the suburbs of New-York and Brooklyn, who keep three or four large dogs, which are made to draw large carts and wagons full of offal and garbage, collected in the daily rubs garbage is collected for the purpose of feeding cows or hogs, and in most instances cows, hogs and dogs are fed upon it. The particular point to which I would call your attention is the keeping of a number of cows, connected with the family, the hogs and cows, and the danger, in fact, the almost certainty of infecting the flesh of the hogs with cysticercus cellulosæ, and rendering portions of the *tænia serata* passed by the dogs; the flesh of such hogs when eaten by human beings, producing in its turn the tape-worm. Even greater danger to man than this will occur from the *tænia cellulosa* from the eggs deposited by the dogs infecting the flesh of the cows, and in its turn developed to full maturity in human beings who eat this flesh.

Another and far greater danger may arise by the herding together of these dogs and cattle from the parasite known as the tænia echinococcus. This very small tapeworm, which, while inhabiting the stomach of the dog, being developed there from the hydatid flesh and bladder which he eats, multiplies to such extent that millions of eggs are passed by the dog as almost every defection. These eggs, by their adhesive property, also by vegetables of all descriptions that are eaten by human beings, and thus the fresh crisp lettuce, the radish, &c., may be the means of killing the persons who eat them. These eggs are invisible to the naked eye.

I am not calling your attention to things which may happen, but that do happen, in hundreds of cases every day, from just such herding together of dogs and cattle. Dr. LEIDIG and Dr. H. A. LEE state that "one-fifth of the annual mortality among the population of Ireland is owing solely to this echinococcus disease, and that there are at least 30,000 patients daily under treatment for this entozoatic poisoning."

It has been said that this latter disease (echinococcus) does not exist in this country. It might be more safe to say that it has not yet been recognized. If it is, does not, the first Icelander arriving with these dogs might start the ball in motion. The other diseases that I have mentioned are known to exist to a large extent. In a civilized community we have no business to allow large packs to make dogs beasts of burden and to keep them in such numbers as thereby to endanger the health and lives of the people. In the Ordinances of Ordinances I see no law which will reach these cases so far as the dogs are concerned. The Board of Health, with all its efforts, is aiming at the prevention of disease. I respectfully call your attention to these matters, and ask for the prompt application of a remedy.

Dr. PEASE further said: I have visited a large number of cow-stables in the neighborhood of 42nd and Abercrombie avenues, Brooklyn. The milk business in that vicinity is conducted in a large number of small stables, from 30 to 50 cows in each. The cows are nearly all fed with swill, and have very little sweet hay and meal. During a portion of both mornings and afternoons most of these cows are allowed to ramble over the uninclosed lots of the neighborhood, and in this way I have seen cows and calves rambling over a few acres, the washings of the whole neighborhood converge to one large pond in the vicinity of "round-stone-barn," and all the urine from the cattle and the washings from all these yards is in fact a mass of filth. The pond abounds in tadpoles, for it has no outlet. Even in cool weather this makes the whole neighborhood full of unhealthy and unpleasant emanations. I saw 30 or 40 cows drink from this pond, and I am told that all the cattle from the neighborhood drink from this foul pond. I send you a bottle of the water I collected from it yesterday. It was dipped from the surface and strained through a cloth.

There would be no use in making case-posts in any of these stables. They would soon be filled, and would then become greater sources of nuisance. I see no means to remedy the evil but to prohibit, and have hereafter close the stables. All the real estate in the neighborhood would be greatly increased in value by the removal of these cow-stables.

The owners of these stables are Ernest Jung, 32 cows; Abent Rosendale, 18; Samuel Gordon, 20; George Armstrong, 12; Carson Jarvis, 18; Charles Witzen, 18; ——Hobbs, 22; ——Bedell, 28; ——Purcell, 20; sundry smaller stables, 30. Total, 248.

At No. 39 West Twenty-ninth-street there are four cows in an underground stable. I could not find the owner, but he is said to be LEOPOLD KELLER. As I see no disease among these cows I would respectfully suggest that an order be given for their removal.

SAMUEL R. PARKER, Inspector of Milk.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Mr. HENRY BERGH, President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, having been admitted in the Court of Sessions, appeared to the Board of Health. The following is his note to President SCHULTZ:

"Will you pardon me for inviting your attention to the manner in which green turtles are brought to this market and confined when sold to dealers in the City and elsewhere.

I visited a large schooner lying at Fulton Market yesterday, containing a great number, all piled upon their backs with their legs secured by cords passed through the flesh.

In this attitude, and for weeks together, they are confined without water or food of any sort; and it is the opinion of this Society, as well as numerous medical gentlemen, that these animals are prepared and eaten, dangerous consequences to health and even life are likely to ensue.

This Society, as you are aware, can only treat this subject in the interest of humanity, but your authority extends to its sanitary aspects.

CLEANSE YOUR CELLARS.

Dr. DALTON makes the following report to the Board of Health: "I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that in many of the best private houses in the City, the cellars being left entirely to the care of servants, are, from accumulations of rubbish of various sorts, in a condition detrimental to the health of the residents, and secondarily of the neighborhood. I would respectfully recommend that the attention of citizens generally be called to this neglect, and that they be urged to see that their cellars are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and the walls whitewashed, with as little delay as possible."

OTHER MATTERS.

Mr. ACTON presented the following, and it was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That in cases where the orders of the Board of Health, or of its authorized officers, shall be performed or executed by the Board of Police, or any of its officers or members of the police force, the Board of Health will be responsible for and save harmless said Board of Police, its officers, and members of said force from all pecuniary responsibility, damages, costs and expenses.

Treasurer MARIENER presented certain bills—among them one of $800 for advertising in the *Evening Post*—all amounting to $8,049 84. Mr. BERGH called attention to a bill from a stationer who has long been in the smiles of the City Government. This small man demands $12 50 for a book which sells for $4 50. The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Board voted to employ all its present clerks—excepting four whose release from duty Dr. DALTON has recommended—until the 1st of July; but the resolution did not pass without elaborate discussion by Dr. CRANE, Mr. BERGH, Dr. PARKER and Mr. STONE. In the course of the discussion Dr. PARKER refuted the charge that the Board of Health has done nothing. He published daily pointing to the Fourth, Sixth, Eighth and Thirteenth Wards, wherein the death-rate has been materially reduced since the Board had been at work.

The adjournment was to next Tuesday afternoon.

THE CHOLERA.

Report of Dr. Russell—Thirty-five New Cases—Eight Deaths—Letters from the Hospital Ship.

Dr. RUSSELL, Deputy Health Officer, reports as follows:

The following new cases and deaths have occurred since last statement from the *Peruvian*, May 31:

Nelsse Hansen, aged 21, of Denmark; Jon Peterson, aged 29, of Denmark; Rasmus Neilsen, aged 26, of Denmark; Jochum, Christ, aged 29, Germany; August Bufen, aged 24, Prussia; Hans S. Hansen, aged 21, Denmark; J. Magnisson, aged 37, Sweden; Aug. Lentz, aged 24, Sweden; O. Neilson, aged 35, Sweden; Jans Larsen, aged 18, Denmark; Ludwig Schlossman, aged 16, Germany; Johannd Josephson, aged 40, Sweden; Brigata Johansson, aged 9½, Denmark; Niles P. Johansen, aged 8, Denmark; Mathilda Hamburger, aged 26, Sweden; Mary Gilles, aged 31, Denmark; J. P. Larson, aged 4, Denmark; Catharine Denker, aged 36, Bavaria; Emma Mousen, aged 7, Sweden; Ida Mousen, aged 2, Sweden; Andreas Lalgalin, aged 2½, Denmark; Ann Mondensohn, Denmark; Sophia C. Towanohn, aged 40, Sweden; Christian Petersen, aged 27, Denmark; one man, unknown, aged about 23, and seven children. From the *Union*—Hermann Klopping, aged 27, Germany; John Brannin, aged 26, Ireland. Making a total of 35 new cases. The following deaths have taken place: May 31, *Union*—Hans Ipsen, aged 18, Denmark; Peter Benson, aged 28, Sweden; Sager Parson, aged 22, Sweden. *Peruvian*—Lars Jensen, aged 27, Denmark; P. C. Langlett, aged 26, Denmark; Johanna Hansen, aged, aged 38, Sweden; a man aged about 26, and girl about 4, names unknown. In hospital last report, 70; new cases, 35; total, 105; died, 8; remaining, 97. Now being transferred to hospital ship, 24—names not yet received.

The following letters were received yesterday:

HOSPITAL SHIP, Friday, June 1, 1866.

Cyrus Curtiss, Esq., President Commissioners of Quarantine:

DEAR SIR: I herewith inclose report of June 1. We have about 30 new cases from the *Peruvian* this morning, and as many yesterday; cannot some place be found for the well passengers on shore? Coney Island would be a good place; tents could be used, and a guard could protect the vicinity from exposure to cholera. Something must be done soon, or the mortality among the passengers of the *Peruvian* will exceed that of any vessel ever in this port. If we had the *Illinois* here, or some vessel to transfer the passengers, it would be far better than to allow them to remain on board.

The hospital is now much over-crowded; every available space on the ship is occupied with dead and dying.

We have buried eight each day since I last visited the ship. Some [illegible] and from present appearances the number will be increased for this evening.

In great haste, yours, &c.,

D. H. RUSSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

HOSPITAL SHIP, Sunday, June 1, 1866.

Cyrus Curtiss, Esq., President Commissioners of Quarantine:

SIR: I hope you have done something. What has been done. The old *Falcon* is as full as she can be with the worst cases of cholera I ever saw in my life. I think we should build a temporary hospital on Coney Island, to be left for protection for our men, as we have their places for the sick.

Please do not be uneasy about us down here; we are getting along as well as can be expected. With the exception of the crew and myself, can all be the best of health and spirits. Except one man who is convalescent of the small-pox, everything is going on well. I am able to take care of the Lower Quarantine, and what more we are to do I will let you know at the [illegible] time. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES O'ROURKE.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.

There was a very numerous attendance on the Fashion Course, L. I., yesterday afternoon, to witness the announced trot for a purse of $300, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, given by the proprietor, and for which three first-class horses were entered. These were DAN MACEY'S *b. g. Commodore Vanderbilt*, T. CARPENTER'S *b. g. Stonewall Jackson*, and W. ELLSWORTH'S *br. g. Dan Dix*, the latter, however, having fallen lame quite recently, took no part in the contest. The day was fine and favorable, and the track in admirable order. The bay stallion was a great favorite in the betting, (considerable wagering offering $100 to $80 on his winning the race. As will be seen, he won in three straight heats, without a single skip or break in the race.

FIRST HEAT—*Stonewall Jackson* had the pole and he got a little the best of the start, but breaking before reaching the turn, *Vanderbilt* went ahead, took the inside position, and was a length and a half ahead at the quarter-pole in 37 seconds. He was as far in front as he passed the half-mile pole in 1:16, and *Stonewall* breaking as they turned into the homestretch *Vanderbilt* crossed the score four lengths ahead in 2:32½.

SECOND HEAT—Betting $100 to $10 on the *Commodore* winning the race. He took the lead, and *Stonewall* breaking badly, he went around the turn three lengths ahead, and the quarter-pole four lengths ahead, in 38 seconds. The Hartford horse got a little nearer on passing the old stand, and was only a length and a half behind at the half-mile pole, which was reached in 1:15. *Vanderbilt* trotted steadily throughout, never making a break or skip during the heat, which he won easily by three lengths in 2:30¾.

THIRD HEAT—Betting $100 to $5 on the stallion, who took a decided lead soon after the word was given, maintained it throughout, and won the heat and race by six lengths. *Stonewall*, as usual, breaking badly on the homestretch. Time 2:29.

The trot for the $100 purse, mile heats, to wagons, for which twelve horses were entered, did not come off, HIRAM WOODRUFF'S invincible bay mare frightening away all opposition and receiving one-half the forfeits.

The purse of $2,000 given by the proprietor of the Fashion Course for a race of mile heats, best three in five, in harness, open to all horses, closed with four entries yesterday after the trot. These are *Dexter, Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., Gen. Butler* and *Commodore Vanderbilt*, and the race is fixed for the 28th inst.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., June 1.—Purse $300; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

D. Mace named b. s. Commodore Vanderbilt	1	1	1
D. Carpenter named b. g. Stonewall Jackson	2	2	2

Time—2:32½, 2:30¾, 2:29.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR VS. HARVARD COLLEGE.

The noted Excelsior Club of Brooklyn made their first appearance in a match yesterday, their opponents being the Harvard College Club, of Cambridge, Mass. A great deal of interest was manifested to witness this encounter, from the fact of the College Club having played such a close game with the Eurekas, of Newark, the day before. The anxiety to see the new players who were to make their *début* in the Excelsior nine was another cause for the interest excited in this contest, which drew together fully 5,000 people, quite a large number of whom were ladies. The game opened in favor of the Excelsiors, who scored 22 runs in the first three innings to the Harvards' 7, and in the next three added 24 to their score, while they allowed their opponents to make but 9, the score standing at the end of the fifth inning, 46 to 16. The Excelsiors then put up splendid batting, making 17 runs in their sixth inning. In the next inning the Harvards sent in MILLER to pitch—a change they should have made sooner—and in the next three innings the Excelsiors went out in 1, 2, 3 order, while the Harvards scored 12 runs themselves, bringing their total up to 29 and leaving their opponents where they stood at the end of the seventh inning. The Excelsiors did not do so well in fielding as their friends expected, and the absence of BRAINARD and RUSSELL helped to weaken their nine to some extent. They all did well at the bat however, PEARCE, CRANE, LEGGETT, NONTON and CLINE obtaining six runs each. Of the Harvards, HUNNEWELL and WRIGHT carried off the honors in batting, while SMITH did well in the field, making a very pretty running fly-catch, for which he received deserved applause. ABERCROMBIE, at centre field, and AMES, as catcher, also acquitted themselves with credit. The game was quickly played and at times very exciting, and the Harvards have no need to be ashamed of their encounter with the famous Excelsiors. We append the score:

HARVARD.	Outs.	Runs.	EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.
Hunnewell, 3d b.	1	6	Pearce, s. s.	2	6
Wright, c.	2	3	Crane, p. b.	5	6
Fitze, s. s.	3	2	Leggett, 1st b.	3	6
Abercrombie, c. f.	4	2	Norton, 2d b.	2	6
Ames, c.	4	2	Fletcher, p.	4	4
Miller, 1st b.	3	1	Cline, l. f.	2	4
Parker, 2d b.	3	0	Mitchell, c. f.	3	5
Smith, l. f.	3	1	Cline, l. f.	2	4
Nelson, r. f.	4	2	Jewell, r. f.	4	4
Total	27	20	Total	27	46

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Harvard	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	7	4—20
Excelsior	7	10	5	4	2	17	0	0	0—46

Umpire—W. C. F. SMITH, of the Atlantic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. HARRIS and HOLT.
Time of game—Two hours and forty-five minutes.

ACTIVE VS. HARVARD.

To-day the Harvard Club play their last game in this vicinity, their opponents being the Active Club, of New-York. The Actives were to have played the Una Club, of Mount Vernon, to-day, but when the Unas found that the Harvards were anxious to play a game with one of our best New-York clubs, they consented to a postponement of their game. This is a very commendable action on the part of the Mount Vernon club, and is worthy of all praise. Should the weather prove fine to-day we expect to see a large crowd at Hoboken and a good game.

ECKFORD VS. UNION.

The game between these two clubs, which was announced to take place to-day, has been postponed.

Lecture on Cotton.

Hon. JOHN W. FOWLER, LL. D., delivered a lecture last evening at the rooms of the New-York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, under the auspices of that Association. The subject of the lecture was "Cotton—growing in its relations to the interests of the North, and the inducements now presented to the investment of capital in its cultivation."

Dr. RICHARDS occupied the chair.

Mr. FOWLER'S introductory remarks referred to the past and present condition of the Southern States, stating it as his conviction and the conviction of all thinking minds in the Southern as in the Northern States, that whatever might be the sufferings of the immediate present a bright future of prosperity and harmony was in store for them; that the abolition of Slavery would lead to a more perfect assimilation of the Southern and the Northern States—a harmonization of discordant elements and a current of emigration to the South which would give her the power to become an honest rival in the fields of progress. The lecture throughout was rather a stirring appeal, of a peculiar eloquence, in behalf of the desolated South than a scientific discourse, such as are usually heard at the meetings of the Association.

Music at the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine there will be music on the Mall at the Park to-day, commencing at 3 P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH. The following is the

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Opening March.....Dodworth
2. Overture to "Le Maçon du Peuple".....Auber
3. Quadrille on "Favorite Airs from Norma".....Pister
4. Ballad of Polka—Cornet obligato.....Levy

PART II.

1. March-Scene "Crispino e la Comare".....Ricci
2. Overture to Oberon.....Von Weber
3. Waltz—Queen of the Lake.....Godfrey
4. Grand Selection from a little Duke.....Verdi

PART III.

1. Masen Quadrille.....Strauss
2. Potpourie from "Adrienne".....Raymond
3. Grand Overture, from "Don Sebastian".....Rietzel
4. Der Sunnyegel Galop.....C. Fenus

The Custom-House.

A few more changes have been made in the Custom-house. Gen. FARNHAM has obtained a clerkship, and Col. E. W. BURNS, late of the Seventy-third New-York Volunteers, and Capt. CHARLES G. MARTIN have also received positions. It is undoubted that but few other changes will be made, though the rush of applicants is as great as ever.

The following notice appears on the door of the Collector's office:

PEREMPTORY NOTICE.

All who desire to see the Collector in reference to positions for themselves or friends, or on any business not strictly official, must do so between the hours of 9 and 4 P. M., and at no other time.

By order of the Collector.

The Case of Mr. Jacob S. Brouwer.

In your issue of Tuesday last there appeared an article in reference to Mr. JACOB S. BROUWER circulating fraudulent checks, &c. I am satisfied, on examination of all the facts, that Mr. BROUWER did not know the check upon which I loaned $100 was worthless, and think he had no intention to defraud me. I had made him loans of different amounts prior to this, and in justice to him, must say that they were all paid. I was led to cause his arrest from the suggestions of one whom I had every reason to believe my friend, and from present appearances the amount will be increased for this operation.

In great haste, yours, &c.,

D. H. RUSSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

HOSPITAL SHIP, Sunday, June 1, 1866.

Cyrus Curtiss, Esq., President Commissioners of Quarantine:

SIR: I hope you have done something. What has been done. The old *Falcon* is as full as she can be with the worst cases of cholera I ever saw in my life. I think we should build a temporary hospital on Coney Island, to be left for protection for our men, as we have their places for the sick.

Please do not be uneasy about us down here; we are getting along as well as can be expected. With the exception of the crew and myself, can all be the best of health and spirits. Except one man who is convalescent of the small-pox, everything is going on well. I am able to take care of the Lower Quarantine, and what more we are to do I will let you know at the [illegible] time. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES O'ROURKE.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.

There was a very numerous attendance on the Fashion Course, L. I., yesterday afternoon, to witness the announced trot for a purse of $300, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, given by the proprietor, and for which three first-class horses were entered. These were DAN MACEY'S *b. g. Commodore Vanderbilt*, T. CARPENTER'S *b. g. Stonewall Jackson*, and W. ELLSWORTH'S *br. g. Dan Dix*, the latter, however, having fallen lame quite recently, took no part in the contest. The day was fine and favorable, and the track in admirable order. The bay stallion was a great favorite in the betting, (considerable wagering offering $100 to $80 on his winning the race. As will be seen, he won in three straight heats, without a single skip or break in the race.

FIRST HEAT—*Stonewall Jackson* had the pole and he got a little the best of the start, but breaking before reaching the turn, *Vanderbilt* went ahead, took the inside position, and was a length and a half ahead at the quarter-pole in 37 seconds. He was as far in front as he passed the half-mile pole in 1:16, and *Stonewall* breaking as they turned into the homestretch *Vanderbilt* crossed the score four lengths ahead in 2:32½.

SECOND HEAT—Betting $100 to $10 on the *Commodore* winning the race. He took the lead, and *Stonewall* breaking badly, he went around the turn three lengths ahead, and the quarter-pole four lengths ahead, in 38 seconds. The Hartford horse got a little nearer on passing the old stand, and was only a length and a half behind at the half-mile pole, which was reached in 1:15. *Vanderbilt* trotted steadily throughout, never making a break or skip during the heat, which he won easily by three lengths in 2:30¾.

THIRD HEAT—Betting $100 to $5 on the stallion, who took a decided lead soon after the word was given, maintained it throughout, and won the heat and race by six lengths. *Stonewall*, as usual, breaking badly on the homestretch. Time 2:29.

The trot for the $100 purse, mile heats, to wagons, for which twelve horses were entered, did not come off, HIRAM WOODRUFF'S invincible bay mare frightening away all opposition and receiving one-half the forfeits.

The purse of $2,000 given by the proprietor of the Fashion Course for a race of mile heats, best three in five, in harness, open to all horses, closed with four entries yesterday after the trot. These are *Dexter, Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., Gen. Butler* and *Commodore Vanderbilt*, and the race is fixed for the 28th inst.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., June 1.—Purse $300; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

D. Mace named b. s. Commodore Vanderbilt	1	1	1
D. Carpenter named b. g. Stonewall Jackson	2	2	2

Time—2:32½, 2:30¾, 2:29.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR VS. HARVARD COLLEGE.

The noted Excelsior Club of Brooklyn made their first appearance in a match yesterday, their opponents being the Harvard College Club, of Cambridge, Mass. A great deal of interest was manifested to witness this encounter, from the fact of the College Club having played such a close game with the Eurekas, of Newark, the day before. The anxiety to see the new players who were to make their *début* in the Excelsior nine was another cause for the interest excited in this contest, which drew together fully 5,000 people, quite a large number of whom were ladies. The game opened in favor of the Excelsiors, who scored 22 runs in the first three innings to the Harvards' 7, and in the next three added 24 to their score, while they allowed their opponents to make but 9, the score standing at the end of the fifth inning, 46 to 16. The Excelsiors then put up splendid batting, making 17 runs in their sixth inning. In the next inning the Harvards sent in MILLER to pitch—a change they should have made sooner—and in the next three innings the Excelsiors went out in 1, 2, 3 order, while the Harvards scored 12 runs themselves, bringing their total up to 29 and leaving their opponents where they stood at the end of the seventh inning. The Excelsiors did not do so well in fielding as their friends expected, and the absence of BRAINARD and RUSSELL helped to weaken their nine to some extent. They all did well at the bat however, PEARCE, CRANE, LEGGETT, NONTON and CLINE obtaining six runs each. Of the Harvards, HUNNEWELL and WRIGHT carried off the honors in batting, while SMITH did well in the field, making a very pretty running fly-catch, for which he received deserved applause. ABERCROMBIE, at centre field, and AMES, as catcher, also acquitted themselves with credit. The game was quickly played and at times very exciting, and the Harvards have no need to be ashamed of their encounter with the famous Excelsiors. We append the score:

HARVARD.	Outs.	Runs.	EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.
Hunnewell, 3d b.	1	6	Pearce, s. s.	2	6
Wright, c.	2	3	Crane, p. b.	5	6
Fitze, s. s.	3	2	Leggett, 1st b.	3	6
Abercrombie, c. f.	4	2	Norton, 2d b.	2	6
Ames, c.	4	2	Fletcher, p.	4	4
Miller, 1st b.	3	1	Cline, l. f.	2	4
Parker, 2d b.	3	0	Mitchell, c. f.	3	5
Smith, l. f.	3	1	Cline, l. f.	2	4
Nelson, r. f.	4	2	Jewell, r. f.	4	4
Total	27	20	Total	27	46

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Harvard	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	7	4—20
Excelsior	7	10	5	4	2	17	0	0	0—46

Umpire—W. C. F. SMITH, of the Atlantic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. HARRIS and HOLT.
Time of game—Two hours and forty-five minutes.

ACTIVE VS. HARVARD.

To-day the Harvard Club play their last game in this vicinity, their opponents being the Active Club, of New-York. The Actives were to have played the Una Club, of Mount Vernon, to-day, but when the Unas found that the Harvards were anxious to play a game with one of our best New-York clubs, they consented to a postponement of their game. This is a very commendable action on the part of the Mount Vernon club, and is worthy of all praise. Should the weather prove fine to-day we expect to see a large crowd at Hoboken and a good game.

ECKFORD VS. UNION.

The game between these two clubs, which was announced to take place to-day, has been postponed.

Lecture on Cotton.

Hon. JOHN W. FOWLER, LL. D., delivered a lecture last evening at the rooms of the New-York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, under the auspices of that Association. The subject of the lecture was "Cotton—growing in its relations to the interests of the North, and the inducements now presented to the investment of capital in its cultivation."

Dr. RICHARDS occupied the chair.

Mr. FOWLER'S introductory remarks referred to the past and present condition of the Southern States, stating it as his conviction and the conviction of all thinking minds in the Southern as in the Northern States, that whatever might be the sufferings of the immediate present a bright future of prosperity and harmony was in store for them; that the abolition of Slavery would lead to a more perfect assimilation of the Southern and the North